

كندا في مصر

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cold, mostly clear. Temp. 36-42 (2-1). Tomorrow occasional snow flurries. Yesterday's temp. 37-50 (3-10).
LONDON: Occasional snow flurries. Temp. 36-42 (2-1). Tomorrow high change. Yesterday's temp. 37-50 (3-10).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 36-42 (2-1). Tomorrow high change. Yesterday's temp. 37-50 (3-10).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

27,103



GOOD NEWS—Mrs. Raymond Schrupp speaking to the Viet Cong delegation spokesman Ly Van Sau after learning her husband is a prisoner and "alive and well."

Anti-War Letter Given Her in Paris

Wife Learns Viet Cong Hold Her Husband

PARIS, March 5 (AP)—The wife of an American war prisoner in Vietnam today identified an anti-war letter from her husband, but said he must have written it "under force and duress."
Mrs. Ann Schrupp of Fayetteville, N.C., declined to reveal the contents of the letter—she said it was anti-American—written by Maj. Raymond C. Schrupp, who is a Viet Cong captive, to the Viet Cong delegation

U.S. Links Israel Aid, Arab Might

Use of Red Arms Is Main Factor

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has made it known that the ability of the Arab countries to begin to make effective use of advanced Soviet weaponry would be a key element in determining the rate at which new American jets might be sold to Israel.
This criterion was disclosed yesterday as administration sources indicated that a formal decision on the Israeli request to purchase 85 Phantom fighters—bombers and more than ten Skyhawk fighters would probably be made in the near future.
Authoritative sources cautioned that such an announcement might fall short of a specific commitment by the United States on the number of aircraft to be sold and the time of their delivery.

Flexible on Timing
The plans appear to favor a statement of principle that the United States stands ready to meet Israel's defense needs as they arise but reserves the right to determine when and in what numbers the aircraft will be sold and shipped.
Israel is currently receiving Phantoms from a sale of 50 of the aircraft authorized last year.
The strategy of a broad rather than specific commitment was reported to have evolved in the administration as the latest approach—after months of detailed studies and discussions—to the delicate problem of weapons sales to Israel.

It was also understood that American diplomats in the Arab countries had been urging Washington to avoid specific public commitments on military aid to Israel to forestall further hardening of anti-American sentiment in the Arab world.
Factors in Decision
The administration was said to believe that the definition of Israel's needs during this year and in the future will be based on such elements as the type and scope of hostilities developing in the Middle East and the extent to which the Arab countries, notably Egypt, are capable of making effective use of advanced Soviet weapons.

The present judgment here is that the far Israeli air superiority and successful commando raids against Egyptian surface-to-air missile installations, radar stations and other facilities have inhibited the Arabs from using with real effect the weapons provided by the Russians. It is also felt here that the Egyptian air and ground forces still lack the proficiency to put the Soviet equipment to full use.

3 Arabs Killed In Israeli Raid On Jordan Camp
TEL AVIV, March 5 (AP)—Israeli troops raided an Arab guerrilla base on the east bank of the Dead Sea in Jordan, the military command announced today.
Three Arabs were killed in the attack and three others were captured, the military said. There were no Israeli casualties, the spokesman said.

The Israelis said that their troops captured seven rubber boats with outboard motors "used to ferry terrorists across the Dead Sea to operations in the Hebron Hills south of Jerusalem."
No Increase Seen
The Lebanese view is that there has been no increase of commando activity and that Israel is fabricating the charges to build a case for military action against Lebanon. According to the official national news agency, President Charles Helou said at a cabinet meeting

Special Report
Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic majority leader from Montana, said he believed that Mr. Nixon was thinking of making a special report on Laos. He said that unless the public is given a full account, "suspicions will be generated and the situation will become more and more difficult."
The Defense and State Departments are working on a background, or on

Treaty to Prevent the Spread Of A-Weapons Put Into Effect



WASHINGTON CEREMONY—Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly F. Dobrynin (right) hands Russia's instrument of ratification of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty to Charles I. Bevans of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. President Nixon attended the diplomatic ceremony at the State Department.



MEANWHILE, IN MOSCOW—U.S. Ambassador to Russia Jacob Beam (left) shakes hands with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin after depositing America's instrument of ratification of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. At center is a Soviet interpreter.

Lebanon Afraid of Reprisals By Israel, Appeals to Big Four

BEIRUT, March 5 (WP).—Lebanon asked the diplomatic assistance of the United States, Russia, France and Britain today to prevent what it fears is an impending Israeli attack in reprisal for increased Palestinian guerrilla activity across the Israel-Lebanon common frontier.
According to a reliable diplomatic source, this appeal was made today during separate meetings between Lebanese Foreign Minister Nassim Majdalani and the ambassadors of the Big Four powers.
Reports of warnings by Israel of possible action against Lebanon for increased guerrilla activity along the 50-mile border have raised both official and popular fears here that a major Israeli strike may be imminent.
This fear is heightened because there is widespread feeling that an Israeli raid may cause another internal crisis over the commandos' presence in Lebanon. Last fall, Lebanon narrowly avoided a civil war over the issue.

No Increase Seen
The Lebanese view is that there has been no increase of commando activity and that Israel is fabricating the charges to build a case for military action against Lebanon. According to the official national news agency, President Charles Helou said at a cabinet meeting

After sessions in East Berlin this morning and afternoon, West German negotiators said there was "agreement on some points and controversial views on others."
The head of the West German delegation, Ulrich Gahr, said the talks may resume Monday if the other side is willing. In a separate statement, the East Germans said the leader of their negotiating team, Gerhard Schuessler, "invited Mr. Sahm to come back Monday."
Conrad Ahlers, senior government spokesman in Bonn, said after a briefing by Mr. Sahm that today's talks had gone "in circles."

Romania Asks Ban On Maneuvers in Foreign Territory

GENEVA, March 5 (UPI).—Romania called today for a ban on military maneuvers on foreign territory as part of its continuing fight to keep Warsaw Pact troops off Romanian soil.
The proposal was made to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Romanian sources conceded the idea was designed in part to ease Soviet pressure on Bucharest to let Warsaw Pact forces conduct military exercises in Romania.
Romania, through its chief disarmament negotiator, Ion Dabacu, also proposed that major powers stop creating new bases in other countries and stationing more nuclear weapons abroad.

Johnson Spends Bad Night; Chest Pains Continue

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 5 (Reuters).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson was awakened several times by chest pains and generally had a bad night, but there was still no evidence of a heart attack. Army doctors said today.
The former President, 61, entered Brooke General Hospital on Monday after experiencing recurring chest pains. Doctors have said the pains resulted from hardening of the coronary arteries.

East, West Germans Part In Apparent Talks Deadlock

BERLIN, March 5 (NYT).—East German and West German negotiators reached a deadlock today in their preparatory talks for the projected summit conference between Chancellor Willy Brandt and Premier Willi Stoph.
After sessions in East Berlin this morning and afternoon, West German negotiators said there was "agreement on some points and controversial views on others."

Center of Controversy
While West German officials declined to go into the substance of the differences, informed observers saw the issue of West Berlin as the center of the controversy.

Chancellor Brandt has made it clear he wants to travel to East Berlin for his first meeting with his East German counterpart by way of West Berlin.
But the East Germans, who insist that West Berlin is a "separate political entity" want him to omit any stopover in the Western outpost.
The preparatory talks, which began Monday and were continued Tuesday and today, were arranged to set a date for the summit and to rule on protocol, security, press coverage and Mr. Brandt's travel route.

Aside from the question of how the chancellor gets in and out of East Berlin, no other issue appeared controversial. No date for the German summit was set today, but both sides made tentative arrangements to hold the meeting before Easter, at the end of this month.
Mr. Brandt has made it clear he considers the projected summit an important part of his attempt to seek new relationships with Eastern Europe.

Danes Close Consulates

COPENHAGEN, March 5 (Reuters).—Denmark has closed its consulate-general in Salisbury, Rhodesia, and a vice-consulate in Bulawayo, it announced tonight. Denmark has had no diplomatic office in Rhodesia since 1965. The staff have been kept open with local employees.

Nixon Hails Pact as Curb For Wars

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).—The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, designed to prevent the spread of atomic weapons to additional nations, went into effect today with leaders of the two nuclear superpowers expressing hope it would lead to steps to curb the arms race.

President Nixon and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin presided over ceremonies in Washington and Moscow at which 47 nations formally completed the process of ratifying the treaty—the outgrowth of five years of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The treaty's fundamental purpose is to restrict the possession of nuclear weapons by prohibiting the states that possess them from transferring them to other nations and by barring non-nuclear weapons states from acquiring such weapons.

'Period of Lasting Peace'
In a brief ceremony in the State Department's International Conference Room, Mr. Nixon described the treaty as "one of the first and major steps in that process by which nations move from a period of confrontation to a period of negotiation and a period of lasting peace."

The treaty, he said, represents "the first milestone on a road which leads to reducing the danger of nuclear war and on a road leading to lasting peace."

"The next milestone, we trust, will be limitation of nuclear weapons."

In a similar ratification ceremony held earlier in the day in Moscow, Mr. Kosygin said he hoped that out of the treaty, which essentially is aimed at the non-nuclear states, would come a new momentum to limit the atomic arms race between the superpowers.

SALT Talks Cited
The Soviet Union, he said, attaches great importance to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the United States and is approaching the resumption of talks next month in Vienna with "all earnestness."

Taking note of the Kosygin comments on the SALT negotiations, Mr. Nixon responded by saying "We trust the climate for progress in those negotiations will be good."

The nonproliferation treaty, which during its negotiation encountered growing resistance from some of the principal non-nuclear weapons states, grew out of the hopeful atmosphere that followed agreement on the 1968 Limited Test Ban Treaty banning all but underground nuclear tests. In the long run, many disarmament officials believe the underlying significance of the non-proliferation treaty will be to set the stage for agreements that actually limit or reduce the size of present nuclear arsenals.

'Good Faith on Measures'
Under the treaty, the nuclear powers pledge to negotiate in "good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date." This provision was one of the concessions exacted by the non-nuclear states as a condition for renouncing acquisition of atomic weapons. While just a statement of objectives, the provision is now being held up to the two superpowers as a test of their good faith by the non-nuclear powers.

In ratification ceremonies in London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson observed:
"The countries which do not possess nuclear weapons and which are now undertaking an obligation never to possess them, have the right to expect that the nuclear weapons states will fulfill their part of the bargain."

Situation Is Formalized
While regarded by disarmament officials as the most significant arms control measure of the nuclear age, the non-proliferation treaty at this point does little more than formalize the existing situation. As a matter of policy, the nuclear powers—including Communist China and France, which have made clear they will not sign the treaty—have refrained from helping other nations to enter the five-member "nuclear club." Conversely, almost all the nations now accepting the treaty did not have the intention or the capability of developing nuclear weapons on their own in the foreseeable future.

Whether the treaty will succeed in its objective of preventing expansion of the nuclear club, therefore, will depend in large measure upon the actions of some potential nuclear weapons states that have not yet ratified the treaty.

Paris Talks Back to Normal After Soviet-Made Suspense

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, March 5 (WP).—The stalled Vietnam peace talks went to normal today, after a flurry of suspense provoked Soviet threat of a Communist

French Zarin, Soviet Ambassador in Paris, told American visitors week that the Vietnamese communists would soon break off talks in order to "expose" President Nixon's policies.
The chief Viet Cong spokesman, Mr. Nguyen Thi Binh, had been absent last week, but he returned today to the 15th session of the North Vietnamese continued

represented by the third member of its delegation, Mr. Minh Vy, as has been the since career diplomat Philip Lodge as chief American negotiator last December.

day's meeting was relatively inconclusive but, when it was over, the North Vietnamese spokesman, Le Quang Hiep, said the regular news conference was the cheerful remark: "See you Thursday."

asked about the Soviet position that it was United States which was trying to downgrade and sabotage the treaty and bore full responsibility for the impasse here.

here was little discussion at the terms table after each of the parties read prepared statements. Mr. Binh, for the Viet, stressed alleged atrocities against the American "program last November."

Mr. Binh declared that continuation of the war in Laos is Nixon administration's further proof of its policy

U.S. Dead in Week Increases to 113

SAIGON, March 5 (Reuters).—American battle deaths in South Vietnam increased last week to 113, the highest toll in over three months, a U.S. military spokesman said.

He said the figure did not indicate increased combat last week, but reflected heavier casualties from helicopter crashes and shelling attacks, which intensified at the weekend. Seventeen of the Americans died in helicopters shot down by the Viet Cong.

The weekly U.S. death toll was 30 higher than the previous week. For 11 weeks, the toll had been less than 100 dead.

White House to Inform U.S. On Laos War This Weekend

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).—The White House indicated today that the administration will release some information on the situation in Laos from Key Biscayne this weekend.

This would be the first public response to congressional criticism over the secrecy of the American involvement in Laos. Officials here have acknowledged for the first time that the administration is testing the political pressure from Congress.

President Nixon, who left for his Florida retreat tonight, will not make a statement himself, according to Ron Ziegler, the press secretary. Mr. Ziegler did not disclose how the information would be made public.

In the past, senior members of the White House staff have briefed the press on a background, or on

A Visit to a 'Secret' U.S.-Run Base in Laos

By T. D. Allman

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 5 (NYT).—Despite gains by the Viet Lao rebels and the North Vietnamese in the fighting in the Phou Khe area, the big battle at Long Cheng run by the United States for the Laotian army appears placid and untroubled except for a buzz of activity around the Laotian

Long Cheng is just southwest of the plain, from which Lao government troops were driven last month. It is the center of operations of the U.S. military and the Central Intelligence Agency in Northeastern Laos.

With 40,000 persons, it is one of the largest Laotian settlements. But its existence is supposed to be secret, so it appears a few maps, and no regular news goes there.

No journalist has been allowed to visit Long Cheng. Last week, however, three journalists—Max S. Galloway of Agence France-Presse, John Sear of Life magazine and this correspondent—walked

Red Guerrilla Units Sighted Close to Vientiane's Airport

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 5 (AP).—Pathet Lao units have been sighted as close as six miles to the Vientiane airport, suggesting that the airfield may be attacked, military sources said today.

The sources said that the largest group of Pathet Lao was sighted during a 20-minute clash 30 miles north of Vientiane on March 2. Other informed sources had said earlier that the clash occurred yesterday.

Vientiane has been virtually isolated by road, informed sources said. Americans in charge of supervising distribution of rice and supplies in the province of Vientiane do not travel by road because of a series of rocket ambushes last year by Pathet Lao units using B-45 rockets.

to Long Cheng to report on U.S. air, logistic and intelligence activities there.
The hill costumes of the Meo tribesmen contrasted with the civilian clothes of U.S. military men, riding in open jeeps and carrying M-16 rifles and hand guns. These young Americans are mostly ex-Green Berets, hired on CIA contract to advise and train Laotian troops.

The fact that they are temporarily CIA personnel and no longer connected with their Army units allows the U.S. government to say that it has no soldiers fighting in Laos.
The town of Long Cheng is almost brand new. Everything there has been flown in by U.S. aircraft. The most permanent-looking buildings were a glass-enclosed Laotian officers club and a scores of CIA buildings, identifiable by their windowless

walls with projecting air conditioners and roof aerials.
The center is home for about 50 Americans who supply, plan, finance, direct and sometimes even participate in the fighting against the Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese around the plain.

The journalists' visit to Long Cheng was neither authorized nor anticipated. But they were able to reach it by walking about 15 miles from Sam Thong through several government checkpoints. They wandered freely about the town for nearly two hours before being discovered and compelled to leave.

During the last six years, the traditional economy of Northeastern Laos has been destroyed by war.

Nearly every male between the ages of 13 and 50 is in the army organized by the CIA and headed by Maj. Gen. Vang Pao. The others—women, old men and children—have been resettled in formerly unpopulated hills south and west of Long Cheng. They

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News Analysis

Proliferation of A-Weapons To Be Only Partially Curbed

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)—"Personally," said President John F. Kennedy seven years ago this month, "I am haunted by the feeling that by 1970, unless we are successful, there may be ten nuclear powers instead of four and by 1975, 15 or 20. . . I regard that as the greatest possible danger and hazard."

Today, as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty comes into force with formal ceremonies in Washington, London and Moscow, there are five nuclear powers. Several other nations have the potential, but none has yet made the political decision to join the nuclear club.

Some of these nations have taken the vow of total abstinence by signing and ratifying the treaty. Others have signed but are holding up ratification. Still others have refused to sign.

In short, the proliferation of nuclear weapons will be only partially curbed by the coming into force of what is commonly called the NPT. The future and ultimate fate of the treaty turns on many other considerations, among them the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Treaties Linked

When President Kennedy spoke so gloomily on March 21, 1963, he was talking, in fact, not about the NPT but about the nuclear test ban treaty. But there was, and is, a relationship.

The test ban treaty was concluded that fall. The NPT, about which serious discussion had begun as far back as 1956-57, had lower priority and only now is coming to fruition.

The test ban treaty stopped pollution of the atmosphere by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain. But China and France refused to sign, as they have refused to sign the NPT, and their occasional tests still let loose radioactivity.

The test ban was a technique for halting the spread of nuclear weapons simply because of the belief that no nation would risk counting on nuclear weapons if it had developed but had not tested. Of course the test ban is limited. It does not prohibit underground tests. But these are difficult, expensive and hard to hide.

The NPT has the effect of closing that loophole by committing the non-nuclear nations not to produce or to receive such weapons. To take that pledge is a major act of self-denial for nations capable of making such weapons and that is why some have lagged and others have refused.

3 Pledge Abstention

Those nations capable of making such weapons, but who have ratified the treaty and thus taken the complete pledge of abstention, are Canada, Sweden and East Germany.

Those nations also capable of making nuclear weapons who have signed the treaty but not ratified are West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, Australia, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Those in the same class of potential or possibly potential nuclear powers who have

Autonomous Force Urged For Japanese

Defense Chief Asks Cooperation With U.S.

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, March 5 (NPT)—Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, one of the most colorful members of the cabinet formed by Premier Eisaku Sato two months ago, argued today for an "autonomous" Japanese defense force that would cooperate closely with the United States.

In his first major speech to an international audience since taking office, the 51-year-old Mr. Nakasone stressed "independence" and "self-reliance" on one hand, while striving to allay fears that Japan's defense establishment might become too big and too powerful or that the nation might once again tread the militaristic path that led to its involvement in World War II.

Instead of the golden kite (the legendary hawklike bird), symbol of the pre-war Japanese Army, Mr. Nakasone chose the rabbit and the porcupine to represent the kind of defense establishment he is trying to build up.

Speaking at a foreign correspondence club dinner the defense minister said: "Just as a meek rabbit has long ears sensitive to sound to protect himself, Japan—where the self-defense force is equipped only for defensive operations—must have its own long ears."

Strong Intelligence

In other words, the country needed a strong intelligence organization, he explained.

The quills of the porcupine symbolized the purely defensive role of the self-defense forces. The constitution forbids "war and war potential," and this has been interpreted by successive Liberal-Democratic governments as a ban on all offensive weapons. This is why, Mr. Nakasone said, Japan would have to rely on the United States both for conventional offensive weapons and for the nuclear deterrent.

Mr. Nakasone, who is considered one of Japan's leading hawks, seemed particularly anxious to refute the impression that he advocated a policy of independent nuclear force for his country.

"Japan should not have nuclear weapons," he said. "If a nuclear war did break out, there is nothing Japan could do about it anyway," Mr. Nakasone said. "Let the super-powers worry about this."

He also repeated his oft-voiced advocacy of the gradual transfer of American bases in Japan to the management of the Japanese.

Before becoming defense minister, Mr. Nakasone suggested that Japan's security treaty with the United States allowing the latter to maintain bases in Japan be ended around 1978. But today, he did not specify any proposed date for revision or termination of the treaty.

New Engine GM's Push in Anti-Pollution

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, March 5 (UPI)—General Motors Corp. has spent \$125 million in the last three years to study the problems of automobile air pollution.

The company is spending 50 percent more to develop new types of power systems than it is on cleaning up the conventional internal combustion engine.

This was disclosed by Ross L. Malone, vice-president and general counsel of GM, in a letter to John C. Esposito, one of Ralph Nader's "raiders."

The letter was sent Dec. 19 in response to a 13-item questionnaire Mr. Esposito sent to GM chairman James M. Roche. GM made the letter public today.

Mr. Esposito's two pages of questions were an effort to find out about GM's air pollution work. He got a 15-page reply from Mr. Malone but it skirted most of the tough problems.

\$125 Million Spent

Mr. Malone did reveal the size of GM's spending for anti-smog work.

"During the last three years alone, General Motors expended in excess of \$125 million on research in the elimination of pollution from automobiles and the development of alternative power plants," Mr. Malone said.

"We are spending half again as much of our research funds on alternative power plants as we are on reduction of emissions on internal combustion engines."

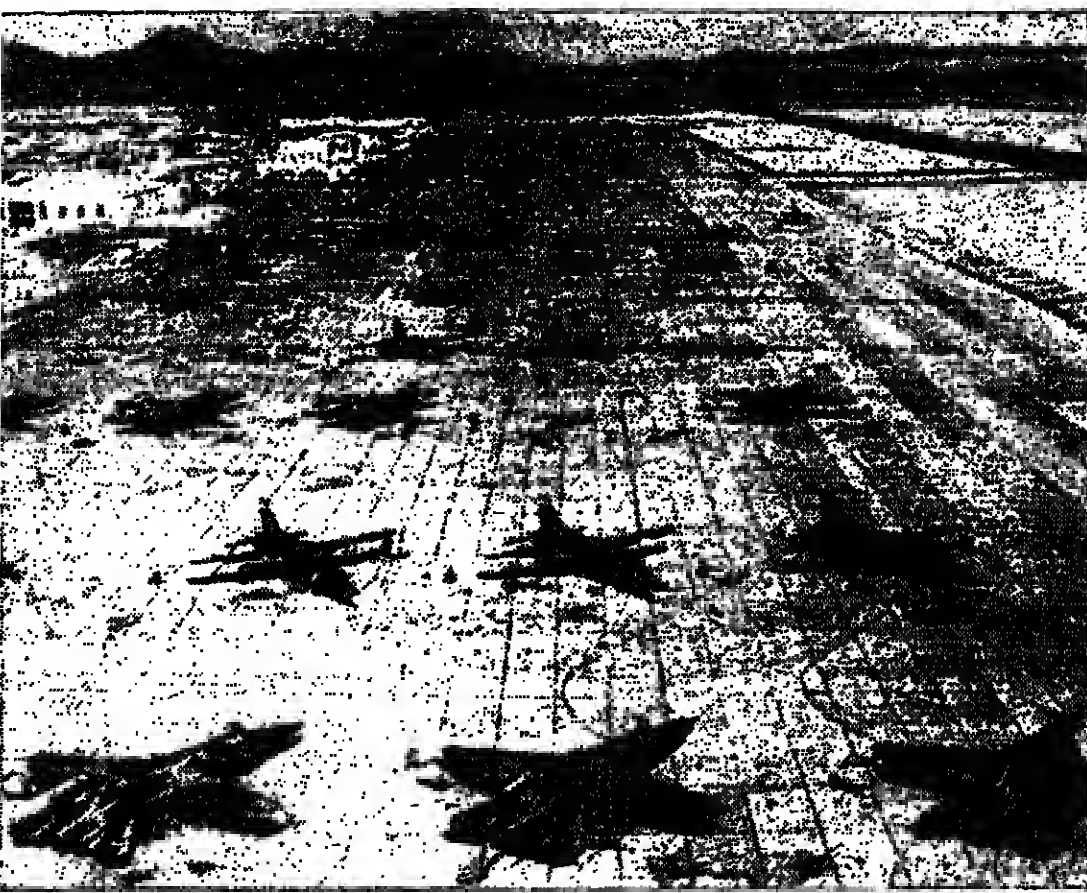
This would indicate spending of \$50 million on conventional engines and \$75 million on things like gas turbines.

Meanwhile, GM president Edward N. Cole indicated that the corporation hopes to beat the federal government's 1975 deadline for virtually eliminating air pollution from cars.

Mr. Cole said GM has an intensive program to develop different, more complicated control systems.

"We are hopeful that these new systems can be developed and that they can be introduced into some General Motors cars prior to the 1975 model year, although it is too early to make predictions," he said.

It is believed that GM hopes to have some of them ready for the 1972 model run.



GROUNDING—Air Force F-111s are lined up in neat rows at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., grounded for three to six months while the service puts the planes through intensive torture tests to find out the cause of the series of mishaps to the jets.

U.S. Aircraft Bolster Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

are almost totally dependent on U.S. gifts of rice, medicine and clothing.

Gen. Vang Pao's army, despite heavy U.S. support, has not fared well. His guerrilla forces, which once numbered about 18,000 men, now total about 6,000. But they have been augmented by reinforcements from regular Royal Lao Army units so that he has a total of about 12,000 men under his command.

Sheltered in a parking area of the airport which has been carved out of the hillside were half a dozen U.S. transport planes and ten smaller aircraft, the lifeline for dozens of isolated government enclaves in Northeastern Laos. Their American pilots—mostly civilian employees of Air America and Continental Air Services—ferry soldiers, arms and supplies to battle zones.

Guns From Thailand

Large transports carry in guns, ammunition and other military supplies from U.S. bases in Thailand. The small planes use Long Cheng as the base of a communications and transport network to tiny remote dirt runways. Roads connect Sam Thong and Long Cheng with the outside world. So the airfield is the most important military target in Northeastern Laos.

At the end of the runway were three Jolly Green Giant rescue helicopters. Their presence is believed to be one of the reasons the United States tries to keep Long Cheng secret. The Jolly Green Giants are regarded as proof that the United States bombs not just the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The journalists watched the traffic at Long Cheng airfield for about an hour. They calculated that a plane landed or took off every minute. Helicopters and airplanes were in holding pattern above the valley, waiting to land.

Reprisal Fears In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

feel that their actions should not jeopardize Lebanon's security.

In the view of many Lebanese and diplomats, Lebanon is politically unable to prevent the guerrillas from using its territory as an infiltration route into Israel and is militarily incapable of repelling an Israeli raid.

No Middle Ground

"It's a situation of being damned if we do and damned if we don't," said one Lebanese yesterday. "If we try to restrict the guerrillas, we will have an internal crisis, and if we do not, we expose Lebanon to an Israeli attack."

Since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Palestinian commando movement has become one of the most powerful political forces in the Arab world, particularly in Jordan and Lebanon. Jordan just emerged from a crisis that was caused by King Hussein's efforts to restrict guerrilla activity.

Similar attempts to curb the commandos in Lebanon just fell through. In November, Lebanon and the commandos reached a compromise agreement that imposed many restrictions, including a ban on firing on Israel from Lebanon, but permitted the guerrillas to pass through Lebanese territory into Israel.

32 Incidents Cited

Israel has cited 32 incidents this year caused by guerrillas coming from Lebanon, 24 of them within the last two weeks. An Israeli officer described the border situation as "very serious."

In Lebanon, however, the Big Four envoys were told today, according to the national news agency, that there has been an improvement in the border situation in the last two months.

"The incidents to which Israel refers do not justify any military action against Lebanon," the Lebanese foreign minister reportedly told the ambassadors. "They are individual incidents which allegedly occurred within an area controlled by Israel. Israel alone is responsible for maintaining security within the lands it occupies."

U.S. to Keep F-111 Grounded Pending Result of Tough Test

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK (UPI)—The Air Force has decided to keep its F-111s grounded for three to six months more so the planes can be put through the most intensive safety tests ever required.

Source close to the program said that, starting in late June, individual planes will be tentatively released for flight if, as expected, they pass the tests.

These will include "torture" tests in deep-freeze hangars and painstaking inspection of critical parts with ultrasonic and other devices. In the hangars, the planes will be subjected to bending stresses up to the limits for which the planes were designed—7.33 times the force of gravity.

Reliable informants said verbal approval was given two weeks ago to start building the small test hangars and making other preparations. The planes will be cooled to minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit because metal is more brittle when cold and therefore more likely to reveal defects. The bending stresses will be imposed by hydraulic jacks.

The tests were recommended by Air Force science advisers after weeks of inquiry into a manufacturing flaw that caused a crash near Las Vegas, Nev., on Dec. 23. The crash, in which the two pilots were killed, resulted in the immediate grounding of the 332-plane fleet.

Seven F-111 research and development planes were put back on flying status Feb. 12 with permissible maneuvers severely limited, so as not to delay further the lagging flight-test program. But the grounding of the bulk of the fleet, which will vary from a total of six months to perhaps a year, will have been the longest.

Commons Adopts Defense Policy

LONDON, March 5 (UPI)—Parliament defeated a Conservative motion tonight censuring the government's entire defense policies.

Following a two-day debate in the House of Commons, the opposition motion was defeated 281 to 281, a government majority of 58. A separate government motion approving the defense policy, recently promulgated in a white paper, was passed by only 21 votes.

The debate ended in stormy scenes as Conservatives tried to shout down the leading speaker, Defense Secretary Denis Healey.

Conservative leader Edward Heath charged the government with breaking its word on keeping forces east of Suez and renewed his pledge to retain British troops there if Conservatives win the next general election.

The government has announced it will complete its east of Suez pullout by the end of 1971.

Anti-War Letter Informs U.S. Wife Husband Lives

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general idea and had him write it."

The Viet Cong delegation declined to accept a small package for her husband. But it took a tape recording of the conversation, and took three pictures of Mrs. Schrupp.

Mrs. Schrupp wrote that he was left behind wounded after a hand battle May 23, 1968. He said he was captured, received medical attention, and has been treated fine ever since.

Whom It May Concern

The letter was addressed only "to whom it may concern." It bore no postmark or date, Mrs. Schrupp said. It contained no personal message.

"During the past 18 months," it said, "I have had many hours to think, read and analyze other news media such as radio, magazines, newspapers. . . both pro and con about the Vietnam war."

"I finally made up my mind to stand up and be counted and speak out against my government in hopes of bringing the real truth to my people at

home and to those troops fighting here in Vietnam who don't really understand what this war is all about," he said.

Other passages of the 2,500-word letter include: "The recent organized Vietnam Moratorium movement has my wholehearted support and hope of great success. I agree with Madame Nguyen Thi Binh's Oct. 18 statement that this is undoubtedly a movement to safeguard the U.S. dignity, save American young men from a useless death in VN."

"My congratulations to Mr. Sam Brown and his committee for taking the initiative to organize and control such a fine movement," the letter said.

Mrs. Schrupp also confirmed that photos of her husband in L'Humanité were indeed of him. She said: "He's lost a little weight. But I guess that's expected over there."

U.S. Pilots Said to Smuggle \$320,000 a Week Out of Asia

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)—American civilian pilots are illegally flying about \$400,000 weekly in checks and dollars out of Saigon to black market money changers in Bangkok, according to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn.

During hearings of his Senate permanent investigations subcommittee, the senator also charged that thousands of dollars from an international fund—primarily financed by the United States and established to help stabilize the Laotian currency—had been diverted to an account used by black marketeers at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. in New York City.

The charges came as an assistant secretary of the Treasury was reading a 23-page prepared statement detailing attempts by the administration to control illicit money operations in South Vietnam and disclosing plans to prosecute military and civilian personnel involved in illegal activities in South Vietnam.

Sen. Ribicoff said yesterday that checks totalling at least \$45,000 from the Foreign Exchanges Operation Fund—established by the United States, Britain, Japan, France and Australia to help stabilize the Laotian currency—had been deposited in the "Fryman account" at the New York bank.

Account Is Canceled

The Fryman account was identified as a conduit and secret account for black market money flowing out of Vietnam at hearings of the investigations subcommittee last fall. Photographs introduced by Senate investigators showed that the deposited checks were issued through the American Embassy in Laos.

Sen. Ribicoff said: "It is worth noting that another \$320,000 came to Fryman from the Bank of Indochina, based in Laos, from June 28, 1965, through April 29, 1968."

The investigations subcommittee has been looking into alleged currency manipulations in South Vietnam, which are said to bring black marketeers \$180 million a year in profits and weaken the economy of the Republic of Vietnam.

In the course of these investigations, the subcommittee also received information about the smuggling of American checks and currency by the pilots working for the commercial airlines, which receive most of their business from U.S. agencies.

Sen. Ribicoff said that these pilots fly the money to Bangkok, where the money changers retain about 20 percent of \$80,000 of each package for their services.

Transferred to U.S.

"The balance of \$320,000 moves overland through Nong Khai to Vientiane, Laos," he said. "Currency and checks are turned into the pilots' hands for their services."

The bombing came after 30 heavy mortar shells hit Hanoi, the border between the two countries 150 miles west of Saigon, earlier in the day.

Cambodia has been bombed several times by American planes in recent months and the U.S. Command repeated today the standard phrase in justification: "If fired upon from enemy positions outside the Republic of Vietnam, U.S. forces are authorized to return fire. This is an inherent right of self-defense."

The spokesman said one Vietnamese civilian was wounded in the mortar attack.

Meanwhile, an OH-6 light observation helicopter was shot down yesterday only one mile from Cambodia in Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Saigon. The two crewmen survived the crash uninjured.

9 U.S. Airlines Plan Anti-Pollution Move

TRENTON, N.J., March 5 (UPI)—Nine major airlines have agreed to modify engines in their aircraft to eliminate air pollution at a cost of \$30 million, New Jersey Gov. William T. Cahill disclosed today.

The airlines were those sued by the state last August for contributing to pollution of the air. The agreement will have a nationwide impact, Gov. Cahill said.

The airlines involved are American, Northeast, Piedmont, Trans World, Eastern, National, United, Braniff and Delta.

U.S. Building Seen

VIENTIANE, March 5 (UPI)—A Pathet Lao official said that the number of American advisers and foreign troops supporting the Laotian Army has increased substantially in the last two months.

South February, the government spokesman in the government administrative capital, gave figures to back up his content.

WEATHER

AREA	TEMP.	WIND	SEA	OTHER
ALBANY	6	SE	1-2	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	SE	1-2	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	SE	1-2	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	SE	1-2	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	SE	1-2	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	SE	1-2	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	SE	1-2	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	SE	1-2	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	SE	1-2	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	12	SE	1-2	Overcast

U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

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Irregularities Charged

U.S. Sues to Set Aside Vote for UMW Chief

WASHINGTON, March 5 (Reuters).—The government today moved to set aside the reelection of W. A. (Tony) Boyle to the presidency of the United Mine Workers union, charging there were widespread irregularities.

Secretary of Labor George Shultz said the Justice Department had filed a court action to set aside the December election results. Mr. Boyle won the poll by a two-to-one margin over the late Joseph Yablonski, who was murdered on New Year's Eve, along with his wife and daughter.

Campaign Against Boyle

Mr. Yablonski, 59, fought a bitter campaign against Mr. Boyle's leadership of the union and repeatedly charged the poll was rigged. He was defeated by 81,000 votes to 45,000.

Relatives and friends continued to voice such charges after Mr. Yablonski, his wife Margaret and 21-year-old daughter Charlotte were murdered in their home in Clarksville, Pa.

Five people, including a woman and a UMW branch official from Tennessee, have been charged in connection with the Yablonski murders.

Mr. Boyle has repeatedly disavowed any connection with the murders, and last week said he was setting up a special union commission to investigate the slayings.

The government allegations today, which were disclosed by Mr. Shultz at a news conference, made no reference to the killings.

Violations Cited

Mr. Shultz said that the UMW had committed eight violations of the Landrum-Griffin Act, which governs union elections.

The charges included failing to provide adequate safeguards to insure a fair election, denying candidates the right to have observers at polling places, and failing to keep adequate records.

Mr. Shultz said the charges grew out of a widespread and painstaking investigation by more than 200 Labor Department officials.

Mr. Yablonski's son, Joseph, appeared before a Senate subcommittee on Feb. 5 and accused the union of corruption, extortion, misuse of funds and waging a campaign of fear and intimidation against his father.

He asserted there had been an attempt to destroy his father and his family during the bitter election campaign. On one occasion, he added, his father was beaten up and another time "a goon squad of paid thugs" broke up an election meeting.

Meanwhile, a retired mine worker was indicted for perjury today in a federal grand jury investigating the slaying of Mr. Yablonski.

The indictment was handed down in Cleveland against Dillard Joseph, 56, a retired miner of the UMW's District 19. The grand jury charged Mr. Joseph with lying about a trip to Middlesboro, Ky., last Oct. 9 in connection with the "research and information committee" of District 19.

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FIRST LADY'S GOOD TURN—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon helps turn the skip-rope of Toby Moomey, 5, at the Follow Through Center, in Lafayette, Colo., one of the First Lady's stops on her wide-ranging tour to help promote college volunteer work.

Society Called Effective Policeman

U.S. Unable to Force Draft Registration

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).

The government has no official method of policing the law that requires men to register for the draft at age 18.

But most draft counselors and private experts in the draft law believe that a middle-class youth who goes to high school or college and gets a job will probably get caught within five years if he does not have a draft card.

This view emerged from a number of telephone interviews following this week's Supreme Court ruling that men who fail to register cannot be prosecuted after they are 25.

Some government lawyers said they feel the decision may lead to draft evasion because youths will know that if they can escape prosecution for five years they will be safe forever and because the publicity given the decision will make men aware of nonregistration as an alternative to the draft.

This was disputed, however, by Michael Tigar, a law professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, who founded the Selective Service Law Reporter, Arlo Ratum, the national secretary of the Central Committee on Conscientious Objection, Melvin J. Wolf, the general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, and John Griffiths, a Yale University law professor.

"It may be that the government doesn't police the law, but society certainly does," Mr. Tigar said.

He said that high school principals and college officials often knew which students were registering and might inform the Selective Service System if a man failed to sign up. Employers may ask men for their draft status. And there is always a chance that a non-registrant might be discovered by accident, for instance, if he were arrested for a traffic offense and the police discovered he did not have a draft card, or if someone who knew he had not registered gave the information to the authorities.

"It's simply too great a risk for a young man not to register," Mr. Tigar said. "You just fill out too many forms in your life."

Mr. Tatum, who served two terms in jail in the 1940s after refusing to register and publicly announced his refusal on moral grounds, said that "it is not a feasible alternative for the average guy not to register."

The draft law experts agreed, however, that men living in big city ghettos or rural areas like the Ozarks might be able to remain undercover for five years. The Census Bureau believes, for instance, that millions of men in the slums were not counted in the 1960 census.

Justice Department officials said that it would be far too costly and require too much paper work for the government to keep tabs on all draft-age men and thus discover who did not register.

Selective Service System spokes-

men said there are no immediate plans to alter the draft regulations to sidestep yesterday's decision. The court said that the act of failure to register occurs when a man is 18 years, and five days old and the five-year federal Statute of Limitations thus lapses

when the man is 23 years and five days old.

Government and private sources reached today agreed, however, that a change in the draft regulations is likely, either by executive action or by congressional action later this year.

Nixon Urges U.S. Aid for Third World

'Humanity Reasons And Self-Interest'

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 5 (NYT).

President Nixon told Congress yesterday that continued U.S. assistance to developing countries "is essential for humanitarian reasons and for those of our own national self-interest."

But in his letter transmitting the annual report on the foreign assistance program for the 1969 fiscal year, the President was careful to give no hint of the future level or scope of economic aid programs as developed in a report by a presidential task force headed by Rudolph Peterson, president of the Bank of America.

'Challenges We Face'

"The challenges we face are both moral and practical in nature," the President said. "We seek a stable and peaceful world in which all nations can cooperate effectively to improve the quality of human life."

Foreign aid legislation approved at the last session of Congress requires the President to report his recommendations on a new approach to economic development programs by March 31. Such proposals would not be implemented until after the President's Message on Foreign Aid in the spring of 1970.

The reason for this is that Congress authorized all economic assistance programs last year on a two-year basis. The report of the Peterson task force is expected to be released over the weekend—probably from Key Biscayne, Fla.

Sources close to Mr. Nixon said he was prepared to ask Congress a year hence for a substantial increase in economic development aid over the current appropriation of about \$15 billion. They indicated, however, that before asking Congress for a substantial increase he would require some solid evidence of strong "grass-roots" support of a larger U.S. contribution.

37-Day Freeze Forestalls Nationwide U.S. Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Most railroad workers obeyed a congressional order not to strike today, but widespread walkouts threatened disruption of freight service in parts of the Midwest, the Far West and the South.

A spokesman for the National Railway Labor Conference, representing management, said the lines affected would go to court seeking legal action against strikers if picket lines were not withdrawn.

Congress passed and President Nixon signed yesterday stopgap legislation declaring a 37-day moratorium on any strike by four shopcraft unions or a lockout by the 128 railroads. The principal issues are wages and work rules.

Mr. Nixon's signature came 3 1/2 hours before the 48,000 union members were set to go on strike. However, as the midnight strike deadline passed, pickets appeared at a number of key rail terminals.

Some stayed only briefly, apparently as a token display of defiance. But pickets were still reported at terminals of at least nine lines by mid-morning.

Union leaders urged their members to return to work.

In no case was a railroad reported entirely shut down, but industry spokesmen said freight service was halted or delayed in such major rail centers as Louisville, Ky., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Norfolk, Va.

The legislation adopted yesterday was the third time in seven years Congress has stepped into a rail labor dispute.

Mr. Nixon made it known that he was not entirely satisfied with the way the matter was handled. He has submitted legislation that would have forced the unions to accept a contract settlement rejected by one of them Dec. 4. That proposal could still be taken up later.

The bill, yesterday passed 83 to 0 by the Senate and 345 to 15 by the House, forbids a strike before 12:01 a.m. April 11.

Charles, Anne To Visit Tricia In White House

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—Prince Charles, 31, and his sister, Princess Anne, 19, will visit Washington for three days in July as guests in the White House.

The visit will be the first to the United States for the two oldest of Queen Elizabeth II's four children.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said today: "At the invitation of Miss Tricia Nixon and Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Anne will visit Washington on Thursday, July 16, to Saturday, July 18."

Miss Nixon, 24, met Prince Charles and Princess Anne last summer when Miss Nixon attended Charles's investiture as Prince of Wales at Caernarvon.

Miss Nixon's sister, Julia, is married to David Eisenhower, grandson of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

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Compromise on Eisenhower Coin

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).

Senate and House leaders have compromised on a proposal to mint 150 million silver dollars bearing the likeness of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The House had voted to make dollars of the copper-nickel alloy now used in quarters and dimes while the Senate, with proportionately more members from the lightly populated Western silver-producing states, voted for a 40 percent silver dollar.

Rep. Peter Dominick, R., Colo., said \$150 million, containing 40 percent silver, will be sold to collectors. At the same time a number of copper-nickel dollars will be minted for general circulation.

The Treasury said the compromise was acceptable to the administration, which had wanted to make all the coins from alloy.

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Kennedy Back in U.S.

BOSTON, March 5 (UPI).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., returned here from a three-day visit to Ireland, saying he was "extraordinarily well received" and that the disturbances that marred his visit were to be expected by any public figure.

As Just Race-Mixing

Nixon Aide Questions Integration

By Warren Weaver jr.
WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—John D. Ehrlichman, President Nixon's chief domestic adviser, said yesterday that he opposes the integration of Negro and white pupils in the public schools if it serves only the social purpose of mixing the races and does not improve overall educational standards.

Mr. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, told reporters that the President will soon issue a policy statement to clarify the administration's stand on school integration because there is "a lot of confusion in some people's minds."

Mr. Ehrlichman emphasized at an informal meeting that he is not speaking for Mr. Nixon or putting

words in the President's mouth. But he then outlined a firm stand against using the public school system for what he called social experimentation in racial integration. And the White House official at least suggested that the President shares some of his views.

Education Instrument
"He," Mr. Ehrlichman said of the President, "sees the schools as an instrument of education primarily. There has been a national policy, accepted by some in the past, that the use of the schools was equitable in bringing about a social result. And the way you got the races to accommodate to the situation was through the device of using the schools."

"I think that when a change in the racial makeup of the schools

is undertaken for a purely social end, that is a misuse of the schools, to the extent that it's a mixed educational and social end. I wouldn't be as categorical. When the motive is purely educational, I'd be 100 percent for it."

The Nixon administration's position on promoting school integration in the North as well as the South, has been a subject of debate in Congress and among politicians, with critics insisting that the President and his advisers have signaled a national slowdown.

Not Apt to Differ
Despite Mr. Ehrlichman's statement that he was not speaking for the President, it is regarded as highly unlikely that he would make a public statement that is significantly divergent from Mr. Nixon's views.

"What I'm saying here," Mr. Ehrlichman explained, "is that when a social planner—a governor, legislator or judge—says we ought to have a better mix of the races and there's no social organism available but mixing in the schools at a young age—when he says that, I think he misuses educational institutions to a social end."

"If that's what we intend, we ought to be very categorical about it. We should not say we're meeting educational ends when that's not what the purpose is."

Throughout his discussion, the White House official took a mixed position to the courts' view that racial integration produces a demonstrably better education for Negroes, while not lowering the comparable achievement level for whites.

S.C. Orders the Arrest of 30 In Attack on School Buses

LAMAR, S.C., March 5 (AP).—Thirty white men were charged in state warrants yesterday with engaging in a riot in connection with acts of violence against school buses carrying black school children.

Teams of South Carolina highway patrolmen, Darlington County sheriff's deputies and agents of the State Law Enforcement Division began rounding up the men late last night.

The first man arrested was Jerry Best, 41, owner of a cafe in the tiny town of Lydia and chairman of a citizens' group demanding freedom-of-choice school desegregation.

The men were charged with common law riot, punishable with a \$1,000 fine or five years in jail. The men arrived at the old three-story brick county jail in Darlington in custody of at least

three law enforcement officers. All were solemn and refused to talk to any newsmen.

One came into the jail dressed in light blue pajamas and his house slippers.

A spokesman for the State Law Enforcement Division said: "Understand, these are state charges and have nothing to do with federal citations issued earlier today."

Federal citations were issued in Columbia, the state capital, against seven men including Mr. Best, in connection with the violence.

State and local police maintained their vigil in Lamar last night and the town was peaceful.

South Carolina political leaders, President Nixon and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew spoke out strongly yesterday against the violence that erupted in Lamar Tuesday.

The attack on the buses prompted Mr. Agnew to declare that the administration "will not tolerate violence or unlawful interference with efforts to desegregate schools."

"Speaking for myself and the cabinet committee which I chair, I want to make it clear that this administration does not condone and will not tolerate violence resulting from the lawful desegregation of schools anywhere," Mr. Agnew told a news conference.

Earlier the White House said through Press Secretary Ron Ziegler: "Any time a group of adults intimidates children to keep them from going to school, any right thinking American would deplore and oppose that type of action."

North Vietnam Sends Message To Chicago Seven

TOKYO, March 5 (AP).—Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency (VNA) said today the Vietnam Peace Committee has sent a message to the Chicago Seven rioters who were released on bail Saturday by the U.S. Appeals Court.

VNA quoted the message, addressed to David T. Dellinger, one of the seven defendants in the Chicago riot conspiracy trial, as saying: "The fact that the seven leaders of the movement against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam have been freed on bail is obviously an initial success of the peace and democratic movement in the United States and the world."

"Nevertheless, the U.S. administration is using every perfidious scheme to convict and imprison them with the aim of oppressing and threatening the anti-war movement in the United States."

Chicago 7 Plan to Film Their Epic

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Yippie leader Jerry Rubin says he and others of the Chicago Seven plan to make a movie of their trial, with each defendant playing himself.

"It's going to be super Hollywood production," Mr. Rubin said yesterday. "We're going to raise \$1 million and tell the whole story of the trial exactly the way it was."

"We're going to offer Julius (Judge Julius Hoffman) \$100,000 to play himself. I'll change his whole life."

Jew Gets Seminary Post
BOSTON, March 5 (UPI).—The Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome hired its first rabbi yesterday and named him visiting theology professor to the 400-year-old Catholic seminary.

Prof. David Neuman, who was also the first Jew to be named professor of theology at the Catholic Boston College in 1966, will begin teaching Gregorian Seminary students Jewish literature in the spring, 1971.

Bradley Says Patton Ran On Gas and Headlines

By B. J. Phillips
WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Gen. Omar N. Bradley has told members of the National Press Club that there was a connection between the press and the myth of Gen. George S. Patton.

"Give George a headline and he'd go another 30 miles," said the man who was Gen. Patton's commander during his



Gen. Patton

headlines dash across World War II Europe. "But after all, [30 more miles] is what a commander is after, and I appreciate you guys giving him all the headlines."

Gen. Bradley's reminiscences of the tank commander stopped short of agreeing with Gen. Patton's assessment of how many miles the Third Army could have gone.

"Gen. Patton said if he'd had 400,000 gallons of gas he could have taken Berlin. I have never believed he could have gone anywhere near Berlin even with 400,000 gallons of gas," Gen. Bradley said. "Anyhow, I didn't have the gas to give him."

Premiere of Film
Gen. Bradley's comments were made at a luncheon preceding the premiere of the movie "Patton: A Salute to a Rebel." Gen. Bradley served as technical adviser for the film.

Gen. Bradley, at 77 the last surviving General of the Army, had under his command the Western Front's two most controversial leaders—Gen. Patton and Field Marshal Montgomery. The two men fought for, among other things, headlines and gasoline.

Gen. Bradley summed them up: "Well, I don't think either one of them liked the other very much. Montgomery was very cautious, wanted to know that he had everything behind him before he went in; Patton was more impetuous. He never dreamed of losing a battle."

"George used to say, 'We've got two prima donnas here. I admit that I am. Montgomery doesn't,'"

Gen. Bradley said he saw Gen. Patton's military mistakes after he slapped the soldier suffering from combat fatigue during the Sicilian campaign, an incident that almost ended his career as a commander. Gen. Patton was relieved of his command and



Gen. Bradley

spent a year training invasion troops in England.

"He was rather braggart about it," Gen. Bradley said. "I'll get the snobvabbish to get up and fight," Patton said. "We know that isn't the best way for dealing with a man's breaking point, but the incident was misunderstood. That was just his way."

Difficult With Allies
Gen. Bradley noted Patton's difficulty in working with allies after the war while military governor of Bavaria.

"Patton would have a hard time serving the way we had to serve after the war when so much of it was diplomatic and dealing with allies," Gen. Bradley said.

"How effective a Patton would be in Vietnam would depend upon his instructions," he said.

Gen. Bradley commented briefly on some of his other military contemporaries.

George C. Marshall: "The greatest leader this country has produced in the last 100 years."

Douglas MacArthur: "The smartest commander I ever served under, although he had his faults."

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel: "One of the greatest field commanders in history. He was able to make maximum use of his resources."

And, finally, of George Patton: "Built for fame, but he did get results."

Betty Gannett, Red Party Aide In U.S., Is Dead

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Betty Gannett, 64, who came here from the Soviet Union in 1924 and became national director for youth activities of the Communist party, died yesterday.

Harry Winston, chairman, and Gus Hall, secretary-general of the party, said in a joint statement: "In her many years of active political life, she served the party in many capacities and in each post she gave the best she had."

Miss Gannett, whose real name was Rebecca Aroschinsky, was serving as editor of Political Affairs, theoretical organ of the U.S. Communist party, at the time of her death.

Rumors of Boiling Sea Spur Thousands to Flee Pozzuoli

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 5 (UPI).—Thousands of Pozzuoli residents fled today, many of them alarmed by reports that the sea was boiling and the earth splitting slowly beneath this ancient Roman seaport.

Some officials said that as many as 30,000 of Pozzuoli's inhabitants might have moved out. But Mayor Angelo Gentile said that the exact number was unknown. He said that at least 20,000 had left by last night.

The mayor added that there was no reason to flee. He added that economic losses suffered by the city since the earthquake scare began would be felt for the next 20 years.

"I hope the situation returns to normal within two weeks," Mr. Gentile said. "I have much confidence that I am not leaving Pozzuoli."

Attention on Sea
Adding to earlier fears that the surface of the ground beneath Pozzuoli would split under volcanic pressures which are causing the earth to rise at about two-fifths an inch a day were new fears that the sea was boiling.

The fears spread quickly throughout the city after fishermen said that their nets were filled with dead fish when they pulled them in yesterday.

Scientists said that it appeared the fish were poisoned by sulphuric gases seeping from vents in the floor of the sea.

City officials continued to provide funds to families leaving Pozzuoli. The state-operated railroad handed out free tickets to refugees, and free bus service was arranged to nearby towns.

Public Works Minister Lorenzo Natali said in Rome that several buildings cracked by the terrestrial upheaval could not be repaired. He announced plans for construction of a permanent housing project outside central Pozzuoli which would accommodate 9,000 persons.

Many of the refugees were reported to be breaking into empty seaside villas and apartment buildings rented to summer vacationers. Police tried to stop them but finally gave up. They said later that a limited number of families would be permitted to stay.

EEC Says Phones Are Not Bugged

BRUSSELS, March 5 (Reuters).—The EEC's brand new headquarters here were being bugged.

The denial followed allegations in the Belgian parliament yesterday by Socialist Ernest Gilman that listening devices and a 14-man "security bureau" had been set up in the 14-story glass and concrete building.

The EEC Executive Commission took steps, when moving into the building last autumn, to insure that devices designed to "tap" mail functions in the telephone system" could not be used to listen in on private conversations, the spokesman said.

Students Rampage Through Paris Science School
PARIS, March 5 (Reuters).—Three hundred students invaded the administrative section of the Paris University science school today, tearing down curtains, throwing files into the street and writing "Down With the Bourgeois and Police-Run University" on the walls.

Strung police forces were sent to the area but did not intervene, and the students left the administrative offices quietly after about 30 minutes.

The attack on the administrative wing, including the office of Dean Marc Zamansky, was launched after a meeting attended by 1,000 students protesting the expulsion from France of an Austrian scientist, Thomas Schwabertzer.

A research worker who has been preparing a thesis, Mr. Schwabertzer has been active in the anti-Vietnam war movement. An expulsion order was issued against him in September, 1968. The order was then suspended, but last October he was detained and then expelled from France, where he had lived for 15 years.

Nine Indicted For Securities And Bonds Theft

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Nine men, including two with alleged Mafia connections, were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury in Newark, N.J., on charges involving nearly \$2 million in securities and bonds.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said the men were involved in a nationwide theft ring dealing in stolen securities and counterfeit bonds. The indictments charged violations or conspiracy to violate a federal law barring interstate transportation of stolen properties. Conviction carries a possible maximum sentence of ten years or a \$10,000 fine or both.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said the ring had devised elaborate machinery providing for the theft and disposal of large blocks of securities, including stolen U.S. government and municipal bonds. The FBI said victims included a leading brokerage house in New York and a bank in Boston. The ring also dealt in counterfeit State of Indiana toll road bonds.

Anthony (Pat Tony) Salerno, 58, described as a New York Cosa Nostra figure and Jacob Malishuk, 48, a coin shop operator, were arrested immediately. Gerald Martin Zelamanzwitz, 35, already was in custody. Arrested last night in New York were Lawrence Dressler, 50, and William Silverman, 52.

Moro, Socialists Meet on Coalition

ROME, March 5 (Reuters).—Former Premier Aldo Moro—a Christian Democrat—had talks with leaders of the Socialist and Social Democratic parties today in the second day of his attempt to form Italy's 31st postwar government.

The main stumbling blocks, a Socialist spokesman said, are the divorce bill, relations with the national councils—local administrative bodies—to begin taking over the homes of those who now are considered to have left illegally, according to the newspaper.

Rude Pravo Editorial Hints At Possible Political Trials

By Paul Hoffmann
VIENNA, March 5 (UPI).—The Czechoslovak regime called today for a reassessment of the Stalinist era in that country and asserted that many political trials of that time "punished real enemies of socialism."

The justification of the judicial terror in the 1950s appeared in an editorial in Rude Pravo, the organ of the Communist party's central committee. The headline read: "Why We Shall Return to the Past Period."

The editorial was interpreted by knowledgeable Czechoslovaks here as a sign that Gustav Husak, the

U.S. Puts Pressure on Turks To End All Opium Production

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—The U.S. government, hoping that publicity will force Turkey to cooperate, revealed details today of two years of delicate, semi-secret efforts to dry up the source of 80 percent of the illegal heroin that enters the United States.

Admitting that the effort has bogged down in Turkish politics and traditions in recent months, the chief U.S. narcotics law enforcement officer called a news conference to reveal:

• A \$3 million U.S. agricultural loan to help Turkish opium farmers convert their land to other crops.

• Provision of a spotter plane, guns, ammunition, vehicles and other gear to equip 450 Turkish national policemen to crack down on illegal production of opium, the source of heroin.

• Agreement by the Turks to reduce the number of provinces in which opium poppies may be grown. The number has been reduced from 21 to nine this year. It will be cut to four in 1971.

But John E. Ingersoll, director of the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, said that opium growing was being prohibited only in the less productive provinces. While such farming is allowed in provinces which are more centrally located and easier to control, "the effect is nominal."

U.S. Asks Full Halt
Mr. Ingersoll said that the United States wanted Turkey to phase out opium production entirely—including legal production for medicinal uses—because Turkish opium, unlike those of countries like India, has been ineffective.

Turkey is one of ten nations entitled to produce opium for legal medicinal purposes under the International Opium Convention. The production of heroin—an opium derivative—is illegal in every country, however.

Mr. Ingersoll asked whether it wasn't unrealistic to ask Turkey to suspend all opium production, replied:

"We're asking a great deal of them but they've got the courage to do it."

Then he added: "When you get more than 900 deaths in one city (New York) in one year, 200 of whom are teenagers, then you've got a right to start bawling about it. Heroin is the major cause of death between the ages of 18 and 28 in New York City. The United States is the biggest victim of illegal international heroin traffic, and 60 percent of it comes from Turkey."

Egypt Is Said To Set Up 4 Syrian Bases

LONDON, March 5 (UPI).—Egypt has established four "advance" air bases in Syria, with informed diplomatic sources in London said today.

They said Egypt has stationed three fighter squadrons and technicians at the bases.

The diplomat said the aircraft included MIG-21 jet interceptors and Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers. It was possible that some MIG-15 and MIG-17 fighter-bombers were also involved.

The sources said the bases were provided at the request of Egyptian Prime Minister Ismail Sidani and caused sharp divisions in the Egyptian Baathist hierarchy in Damascus.

They reportedly went into operation some two months ago.

The sources said the aim was to establish the bases for "offensive" purposes, although they also may be used in case of an Israeli attack on Syria. The bases, said directly under the Egyptian command, for attack on western command for attack on the command for reasons of defense, the sources said, adding that the aircraft have not yet been sent into action from their new bases.

The western command, based in Baghdad, Syrian troops have been in the area since the Israeli attack on the Gulf of Suez. The eastern command—Jordan, Syria and Iraq, with some Soviet Arabian help—stretches the length of Israel to the east.

The Egyptian minister, Lt. Gen. Mohamed Fawzi, is overall commander of the two fronts.

Russia Evidently Leading U.S. In Peaceful Use of A-Blasts

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is conducting an ambitious program to develop peaceful uses for atomic explosives that appears to American officials to be more extensive than the corresponding Flowshare program of the United States.

The Soviet program was described to American experts by the Russians at meetings held in Moscow last month and in Vienna this week.

Details of the Soviet effort are to be conveyed today to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. Committee members have told that the Flowshare project has been unduly cut back by the Nixon administration.

The Atomic Energy Commission asked for \$22 million for the project in the coming fiscal year. It was allowed \$8 million by the Budget Bureau. During the current fiscal year the program received \$14.5 million.

As a result of the cutback, five of the eight planned experiments had to be canceled, including all excavation shots. The description of the Soviet program is certain to be used by the congressional committee as a reason for Congress to increase the Flowshare budget.

According to the information

conveyed by the Russians at the recent meetings, the Soviet Union has already conducted at least 12 experiments, ranging from excavation of reservoirs and stimulation of oilfields to creation of underground storage cavities for gas.

The AEC has conducted ten application experiments and eight other tests designed to develop nuclear explosives with reduced radioactivity.

AEC officials have come to the conclusion that the Soviet Union is viewing the world as a place where nuclear explosives will be used for excavation and has set off large devices in a row, a technique that could be used in building a canal.

The potential usefulness of nuclear explosives in building a transisthmian canal to supplement the Panama Canal has been one of the principal justifications for the Flowshare program. Budgetary and political reasons have prevented the United States from advancing the technology for canal building.

Soviet officials have informed the Americans that nuclear explosives are being considered for the construction of a canal connecting the Pechura River in northern European Russia and the Volga River, which flows to the Caspian in the south.

The situation represents a disturbing reversal to American officials. Twelve years ago, when the AEC was just getting started with its Flowshare projects, the Soviet Union assailed the program as a subterfuge for testing nuclear weapons.

But in 1968 or 1969 there was apparently a change in the Soviet attitude. And, starting with a large excavation shot in December, 1968, the Russians embarked upon a peaceful-explosion program of their own.

It has been only in the last few weeks that American officials have become aware of the magnitude of the Soviet effort, which has not even been published in the Soviet Union.

The information was conveyed to the Americans by the Russians at technical meetings between the two countries aimed at establishing a framework for possible cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear explosives.

British Miners Freed After 20 Hours in Pit

CANTERBURY, England, March 5 (Reuters).—Seven hundred coal miners trapped 3,000 feet underground by a power failure and a landslide yesterday were freed early today, only to find their selves snowed out and hungry men.

The miners had been trapped for 20 hours in three Kenton pits and found that snowdrifts had made the roads home impassable. Police and British Railways mounted emergency transport services to take them home.

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Departure Dates: Every week on Friday or Saturday from May 2 through to October 30, either Queen Elizabeth 2 or Le France will sail from Southampton and Le Havre to New York. Fares from \$239 (half round trip, Thrift season). The QE2 will also call at Cobe on June 16, July 23, August 25 and September 22, and St. Francis at Bremerhaven on May 27, July 22, September 2, 30 and October 28.

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كنايه الحظ

Bonn Holds Army Noncom On Spy Charge

Sergeant Admits Working for East

MUNICH, March 5 (UPI)—The West German Army announced today the arrest of a sergeant at a training school for allegedly spying for East Germany.

A spokesman of the army's Sixth Army headquarters here said Sgt. Hugo Freisler was arrested Jan. 19 and had admitted the charges against him.

The disclosure came only a week after the discovery of an East German spy ring in Bonn.

The military spokesman said the 37-year-old sergeant was arrested for allegedly photographing objects to which he had access. He said photographic apparatus was seized when Sgt. Freisler was arrested.

The spokesman declined to give details about the materials Sgt. Freisler allegedly passed on to East German intelligence.

However, he said, he believed the spy "probably does not involve a big fish."

No Connection Seen

He added: "Up to now, there is no reason to assume that Freisler is connected with the Bonn espionage affair."

Sgt. Freisler, married, with one child, and a professional soldier since 1959, was recruited by his brother, who lives in East Germany, the spokesman said.

The activities of the Bonn spy ring were revealed yesterday by federal Attorney General Ludwig Martin.

He said Irene Schultz, 51, whose job was confidential secretary to the minister of science, and Liene Lindner, 42, were arrested Feb. 26 and charged with spying for East Germany. He also named a retired judge as the third member of the spy ring.

Icebreakers Trapped Off Antarctic Coast

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, March 5 (UPI)—Two icebreakers are now trapped in Antarctic ice—the Japanese Fuji and the Argentine Gen. San Martin.

The Gen. San Martin was reported to be surrounded by ice and unable to move in the Weddell Sea. The Fuji, with four blades broken from her propeller last week, is still trapped in Labyrinth Bay off the Prince Harald coast.

The Soviet cargo ship Ob is expected to reach the Fuji on Saturday. The U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker Healy was only about 15 miles from the Argentine vessel, the U.S. Navy said.



Interviewee Henry Kissinger, President Nixon and interviewer Danielle Hunebelle.

Kissinger's 10 Days for 20 Minutes on TV

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 5—U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger unexpectedly agreed to a profile program on French television for Danielle Hunebelle because he liked her and naively thought the whole project would take only an hour anyway.

When the tall 18th Parisienne flanked by a two-man crew from Europe arrived in his Washington office on February 17 prepared to spend the next ten days with him, Kissinger turned her off obliquely. "Washington can be a very boring town, Danielle. What will you do here for the next ten days?"

"I have a lot of books," she countered coolly, and then started applying the drive that has made her in 18 years the most relentless female reporter in French journalism.

For the next ten days, Miss Hunebelle and crew tagged Kissinger to his apartment, to his office in the White House, visited his parents in New York, talked about him with former colleagues at Harvard. The 30-minute film, which reveals the supposedly difficult and unapproachable Kissinger as an engaging figure of charm and warmth, will be run on Panorama at 9:15 p.m. tomorrow on the first channel of the ORTF.

"Nobody has ever been so

tough on me in my métier," Danielle said as she supervised the final cutting and synchronization. "A couple of times I would have left, but he fascinated me. I must have interviewed 15,000 people in my life, and it is rare for me to be fascinated. But he has this mixture of gentleness, candor, remarkable intelligence, and total commitment."

"In America, you occasionally meet this kind of person—simple, deeply generous, and brainy. You may find the worst there, but you also find the best."

In the film, Robert McNamara, former Secretary of Defense, introduces Kissinger as "an extraordinary personality. It is a combination to me of German system, French sensitivity and American energy and you see it displayed in the smallest contacts and also in the largest and most important events."

Danielle filmed bachelor Kissinger leaving his modest apartment in the morning, carrying in his right hand an attaché case and in his left hand a sack of dirty clothes to be dropped off at a laundromat before arriving for a breakfast meeting in the White House basement.

"It was Chaplinesque, it was so touching," she said. "Confidential affairs of state in one hand and the laundry bag in the other."

"When I see the President alone," explains Kissinger in the film, "I take an independent position. But when I speak to you, when I speak to the press, my personal ideas do not matter. I represent the President and therefore I cannot give you a description of my personal ideas on foreign policy."

Nonetheless, he touches on Vietnam and U.S.-European relations although refusing to comment at all on the Middle East.

In what is probably a pure Kissinger observation, he says, "I think the problem of our time is not ownership but bureaucracy. The great difficulty of bureaucracy is that while they all talk about planning, they look at planning as the protection of the present and the future. Managing the administrative machinery takes more energy than reflecting about its purpose. Very often the decision reflects almost a diplomatic negotiation among bureaucratic departments."

"One of the big challenges of any modern state is to leave enough room for spontaneity and for creativity and I think that one of the reasons for the unrest of the younger generation on both sides of the Iron Curtain is the dissatisfaction and the emptiness of living in a bureaucratic world which has no high purpose and which offers primarily routine."

Britain Says Labor MP Passed Secrets

House Member Owen Linked to Czech Agent

LONDON, March 5 (UPI)—The prosecution said today veteran Labor member of Parliament William Owen passed information "for a purpose prejudicial to the state" to a Czechoslovak intelligence agent.

Mr. Owen, 69, sat with his head downcast while the allegations against him were detailed by the prosecution. The courtroom was cleared when the first prosecution witness took the stand.

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Owen, a former miner and a Labor member of the House of Commons since 1954, had passed information to the intelligence agent assigned to the Czechoslovak Embassy in London between 1961 and 1969.

The agent was identified in open court, but newsmen were prevented by the Criminal Justice Act of 1967 from naming the man.

"The defendant, for a purpose prejudicial to the state, did communicate to another person information which was calculated to be or might be or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy," the charge said.

Hearing to Continue

The hearing, which was expected to be continued tomorrow, will determine whether Mr. Owen should stand trial at the Old Bailey.

The silver-headed lawmaker was making his eighth court appearance today. He has been imprisoned without bail since his arrest Jan. 16.

The Official Secrets Act under which he is charged was passed in 1911. The section under which Mr. Owen is charged carries a maximum sentence of 14 years' imprisonment.

Attorneys for the defense argued for all evidence to be given in an open court, but the court sustained a prosecution request and ushered all newsmen and spectators out. The charge did not specify what information the defendant allegedly passed.

Pope Peeks at Moon Rock

VATICAN CITY, March 5 (AP)—Pope Paul VI today got a preview peek at a moon rock that is on tour through Europe. The rock, which will go on view at an Italian exhibition in Rome starting Saturday, was shown to the pontiff by U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin during a private audience.

It had been brought to earth by the Apollo-12 astronauts.

Hope Fades for French Ship

Only Specialized Ships Still Hunt Lost Sub

TOULON, March 5 (UPI)—The French Navy called off all but special search boats today in its hunt for the missing submarine Eurydice, which exploded while submerged and sank yesterday with 57 men aboard. Hope of finding anything dwindled.

At the same time the navy ordered the Tunisian cargo ship Tabarka into dry dock for careful inspection. The navy earlier today ordered all ships in the area at the time of the Eurydice's disappearance to put into harbor for inspection on the theory one of them may have struck the sub.

Joining in the limited search in cold windy weather was the French underwater exploration ship, Jean Charcot, which is equipped with special underwater observation equipment.

The Defense Department yesterday offered to lend the French government two Navy submarine rescue vessels based in the Mediterranean to help in the search for the Eurydice, United Press International reported from Washington.

Routine Exercise

The eight-year-old Eurydice was on a routine exercise off the Riviera resort of St. Tropez when it went down in the area where another French submarine, the Minerve, was lost in January, 1968, with 53 men on board.

Adm. Paul Guérard, commander

of the French submarine force, said the loss of the two Daphne class submarines was a tragic coincidence. They were "among the most perfected and safe in the world at present." The class of submarines should not be condemned because of the losses, he said.

He added that the crew of the Eurydice—which included a Pakistani Lieutenant—probably died within seconds of yesterday morning's explosion. Four Italian ships had joined the search of the French submarine force, said earlier today, but local offers of help from American and NATO naval forces were declined because their ships lack the necessary deep-water search equipment.

French President Georges Pompidou today sent a telegram to Defense Minister Michel Debré to express his condolences to the families of the lost crewmen. He also cancelled a state dinner scheduled for next Monday as a sign of mourning for the lost crew.

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Vinogradov Leaves Cairo

CAIRO, March 5 (Reuters)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Vinogradov left here for Moscow last night at the end of four days of talks with Egyptian officials.

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Franco-American Relations

Along with the Black Panthers and almost everybody who attended the Democratic convention in 1968, President Pompidou of France has a legitimate grievance against the Chicago police; there can be little doubt that Mayor Daley's finest cut is a little too fine in the protection they gave the French president against the demonstrators last Saturday night. On the other hand, merely by showing up at the airport, the mayor looked like ambassadorial material in contrast with the churlishness of Mayor Lindsay, Gov. Rockefeller and the gallant absentees from the joint session of Congress which Mr. Pompidou addressed.

On balance, then, it is hard to find grounds for Mr. Pompidou's fit of pettiness—his short-lived threat to break off his trip and go home, and his crude snub of a delegation of Jewish leaders in New York. Poor police work is not an insult. And neither is protest, as a whole parade of American official travelers have every good reason to understand, even if Mr. Pompidou does not. He really should, when you think about it, because, leaving aside the relative efficiency of the police protection, the French have not been uniformly courteous to American dignitaries. Anti-Vietnam demonstrations flared nastily in various parts of Paris when President Nixon was there a year ago—the difference being that the government did not let the protesters anywhere near the President. When Vice-President Humphrey visited Paris in 1967, a huge American flag was hauled down from the American Cathedral and burned; two U.S. marines were beaten by rioters; paint was poured on his motorcade from an overpass and a barrage

of eggs missed his car but hit, would you believe it, an automobile carrying the then premier of France, Georges Pompidou.

So Mr. Pompidou ought to have some feeling for these occasions, and how they can sometimes sour outside of the United States. (Vice-President Agnew, for example, could have braced him with a recital of his recent experiences—a bomb blast close to his car in Manila, a nasty brawl in New Zealand only 50 yards from his motorcade, a mudball assault on his limousine in Kabul. And he ought also to have some sense of how things might go inside the United States. It was no big secret from the beginning that he could either come to Washington and tour the country and have a reasonably untroubled trip, or that he could sell 110 military aircraft to Libya—but that he could not do both.

Well, it could have been worse. The two presidents apparently enjoyed their talks, for all their agreements to disagree. Mr. Pompidou had an opportunity to demonstrate for the benefit of certain, that is to say Gaullist, quarters back home that he is not deaf to the demands of French honor or a man to be elbowed around by Americans. Mr. Nixon had an opportunity to confront a crisis and deal with it deftly—and at the same time make it clear what side he is on in Mr. Agnew's continuing crusade against the kooks. All in all, rather satisfying. Maybe next time we'll see a little more of that crisis prevention, or anticipatory diplomacy or whatever it is called, that figures so big in the new Nixon approach to foreign policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Presence in Rhodesia

Secretary of State Rogers made a point during his recent African visit of deploring the perpetuation by force of white minority governments. He placed the United States squarely on the side of the blacks aspiring to self-determination and majority rule in southern Africa.

Yet the United States continues to maintain a consulate general in Salisbury, even after the formal declaration this week of a white-ruled, racially segregated Republic of Rhodesia. Washington keeps this office open despite its claim to adhere strictly to the mandatory sanctions voted unanimously by the United Nations Security Council against a regime it regards as illegal, immoral and a threat to international peace and security.

The State Department insists the open consulate does not constitute recognizing Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime; but this is playing with words. Smith certainly regards it as a de facto recognition, and when Consul-General Paul O'Neill returned to Salisbury after home leave in September a regime official told a reporter, "I can't think

of anything that would have been a better morale booster for us at the moment."

For every black African government, the open consulate heightens the suspicion that the United States is really in league with all the remaining white minority regimes of southern Africa. The American presence in Salisbury also undercuts Britain, which severed its last ties with its former colony after the Smith regime rammed through a constitution last July to permit the birth of the republic and perpetuation of white rule.

Perhaps most serious of all is the effect this symbol of "business-as-usual" has on the standing of the United Nations. Here was an instance where the Security Council had unanimously invoked unprecedented mandatory sanctions, under Article 41 of the Charter. The question is not whether there may be more despotic governments on earth than the one in Salisbury, where representatives of 225,000 whites rule a country of five million. The question is one of upholding the UN Charter and of sustaining a Security Council action to which the United States gave its full backing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Commando Power

Either the Big Four or "the little ten," the groups of Arab commandos led by el-Fatah, will set the pace in the Middle East. U Thant asked for a high level meeting as a matter of urgency, but the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France have no common program.

The Arab commando groups have and it is a dangerous one for Jordan and the prospects of peace. Arafat, leader of el-Fatah, who is at the head of a unified command of guerrillas, said after the negotiated settlement with the Jordan government last Sunday that "the Palestine revolution does not interfere in the internal affairs of Arab countries." Four days later a spokesman for el-Fatah called for a new "national government" in Jordan and changes in the army command.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Insult to France

The American Zionists offended the national pride of the French people; their president was insulted and together with him the name of France.

This, may bring an outcome not intended by its organizers—many people in France may turn their backs to support for Israel.

—From Slowo Powstanie (Warsaw).

A Socialist Victory

The Austrian Socialist party won Sunday's election because it had the support of Austrian youth. A new generation has grown

up looking at the past and the future with new eyes. It tells much about the development that has taken place that Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky are the winners of the last general elections in West Germany and Austria.

The election in Austria may also be seen as an expression of a general tendency in European politics. The elections and public opinion polls in recent months show that there is a strong appeal in the Social Democratic policy for the Europeans of the 1970s.

—From Arbeiderbladet (Oslo).

Where It All Started

Nanterre was where it all started in 1968, and Nanterre is now again the scene of violent confrontation between police and students. The clashes have been very different affairs from the gentlemanly exchanges between students and authorities in Oxford or Manchester.

In Nanterre, dozens of students and police have been injured in battles of great violence and the orderly workings of the university have been brought to a complete halt. Lectures have been suspended.

The French government is still very thin-skinned about such incidents, is still suffering from the shocks of the May revolution and is inclined to react sharply to student violence.

The danger is that an over-reaction will now provoke the majority of students against all authority as it did two years ago.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 6, 1895

PARIS—A movement in favor of modifying the present tariff for cab fares, which has been on foot for some time past, appears now as if it were soon to be realized. The principal feature of the modification is to be the establishment of a tariff of 1 franc for a quarter of an hour, and it is probable that this tariff will be used in 700 cabs in about a week. Many people who had seen articles on the subject in the papers thought that the new tariff had already been established and asked cabbies yesterday to take them on short drives for 1 franc.

Fifty Years Ago

March 6, 1920

PARIS—France is bravely and steadily working out her own salvation. Evidence of redoubled effort in the matter of industrial production is found in the official statements of exports and imports for the month of January, just issued. It shows an increase in France's exports of manufactured goods during the month of 183,048,000 francs, or 78 percent over the total for the corresponding month in 1919. This statement deserves attention, this recovery deserves attention; France is advancing, in spite of her many industrial strikes.



"Don't Worry—This Time We're Going to Do It Right!"

The High Cost of Frustration

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—The United States is still beset by the legend that this is an American century in which U.S. global obligations are supported by an incomparable military machine, even if its horns are being drawn in, and by unequalled economic vigor.

The truth is we have been incredibly lucky since World War II while strategic and weapons advantages inherited from that conflict were backed up by a constantly expanding economy. Both of these factors are now coming to an end.

Soviet Russia is preparing an armed establishment which, by 1975, will be ahead of ours in virtually all respects and, given existing sentiment and political conditions, there is nothing we can do about this. Moreover, we ourselves are deliberately braking economic expansion. Our two basic assets diminish simultaneously.

Moreover, one can discern a profound switch in American psychological attitudes, frustration with foreign experience, whether bloodied in Vietnam, the high cost of NATO or anti-communism in Latin America, all encouraging a kind of instinctual retreat into neo-isolationism's womb.

U.S. Datalines

One has but to read the Congressional Record to see how many legislators wish to reduce contacts with the outer world. Nor is this mood confined to Congress. The New York Times has long emphasized foreign news; yet, a comparison of the percentage of national and foreign front page stories, made

over a comparable period of one week—selected at random—shows a disturbing trend.

During the first seven days of February, 1969, 53.5 percent of the dispatches on page one bore U.S. datelines. During the same period of 1967, the figure had risen to 71.7 percent. For the first week of February this year it had mounted to 87.7 percent. Indeed, on five of the days of that week only one dispatch was datelined abroad.

One suspects this might reflect national discouragement and boredom with problems overseas and a mounting provincialism and self-obsession in American attitudes. Certainly this is in part stimulated by our unhappy and costly overseas experiences but, to a degree, it may also be occasioned by the drying up of the immigrant stream.

Egghead Centers

It has been attended by polarization of the cultural and anti-cultural. Eggheads gravitate to intellectual centers around a few cities or universities where they are not laughed at as queer because they might be writing a book. But this process produces an impoverishment of the country's interior similar to that in France where Paris has become the dominant magnetic attraction.

The East Coast retains a vigorous cultural establishment even in an era of disaffection for intellectualism, as symbolized by some of Vice-President Agnew's remarks. But even for the collective Atlantic Seaboard brain, problems like urbanization, pollution, and race seem to be squeezing out interest in foreign developments.

Nor is this an overnight development. It was already perceptible during the Kennedy administration. I remember when Secretary of State Dean Rusk sadly observed in December, 1962:

"Some European countries would like us to play the role of a soft touch. If Europe doesn't stick to its promises [to maintain agreed NATO force levels] some day there will be a movement in the United States against the idea of the U.S. as a world policeman."

"The Europeans haven't begun to approach the level of national effort they achieved in 1950 when they were quarreling with each other." (World War II, "we provide the cannon fodder as well as the nuclear power and it is ridiculous for people to say that we should accept to serve as the cannon fodder.")

"We have 400,000 men in NATO and are the only member that has met its agreed force goals. Why should we draft a Kansas farmer and send him to Britain where there is no conscription and where that same Kansas farmer sees Englishmen 'looting about'?"

The "some day" Rusk foresaw is upon us. America's mood has changed drastically and part of this change was prompted by Europe's own unwillingness to assume a larger share of the common burden. U.S. disaffection abroad seems to go hand in hand with U.S. disinterest.

John Donne wrote: "The Devil is overcome by resisting, but the world and the flesh by running away." This is good religion but catastrophic policy.

The Laos Logic

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Crazy as it may sound, there has all along been a certain logic behind the official reluctance to make public what virtually everybody has known for years about this country's military engagement in Laos. And now that the Nixon administration is on the point of giving out details, the logic is worth examining closely.

For it shows that the real difficulty in Laos is not that the Nixon administration has refused to come clean. The real difficulty is that the administration has no good plan for making peace in Southeast Asia.

As the whole world knows, one of the by-products of the continuing war in Vietnam has been a continuing struggle in Laos. The North Vietnamese have been using the eastern part of Laos since 1964 as a funnel for supplying their troops in South Vietnam. To protect that supply operation, the Communists took over the Plain of Jars in the center of the country. Both these actions were in violation of the 1962 Laos agreement.

U.S. Campaign

The United States has for years moved to interdict the North Vietnamese supply operations by bombing from the air and in ground operations staged with U.S. troops. The Central Intelligence Agency, when the bombing of North Vietnam was ended two years ago, the interdiction campaign through Laos was stepped up. As part of that campaign, the Meece and other American advisers seized the Plain of Jars last fall.

In response, 40,000 North Vietnamese troops reconquered the plain a couple of weeks ago. And now the North Vietnamese are continuing operations to solidify their hold on the plain, and maybe even to move further in Laos.

While none of these developments have been secret, they have all been masked by a kind of official smokescreen. The Communists have led the way in the camouflage operation. The North Vietnamese have never acknowledged they had troops in Laos. On the contrary, they have always insisted that there were only local Communist forces—the Pathet Lao. The Soviet Union, which has an official responsibility for Laos as co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, has also emphasized the role of the Pathet Lao.

The Laotian leader, Prince Souvanna Phouma, has always believed that the Soviet Union maintained the fiction of no outside

intervention in order to obscure violation of the Geneva agreement. He has felt that if the United States maintained the same fiction, it would be easier to cooperate with the Russians in re-creating the Geneva treaty. And in deference to his wishes and supposed Soviet sensibilities, the Johnson and Nixon administrations refused to make public the exact details of this country's official involvement in Laos.

In the past few months, this reluctance to come clean has been subject to increasing attack in this country. There have been charges in the Congress and the press that the Nixon administration was covering up in order to achieve, sub rosa, a new American intervention—another Vietnam. There have also been charges that the secrecy was maintained in order to cover up local Laotian objections to American intervention.

Presidential Promise

Last Monday, these charges were relayed directly to the President by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Minority Leader Hugh Scott, who flew with Mr. Nixon to the New York dinner for French President Georges Pompidou. The President promised that there would be a "reassuring" statement within a week. And now the expectation is that there will be some formal disclosure about Laos.

But by itself the disclosure cannot accomplish very much. For the basic problem is not that the Nixon administration is moving stealthily over the heads of the Congress and the local Laotian leadership toward another Vietnam. On the contrary, Mr. Nixon and Prince Souvanna want to avoid another Vietnam, above all things. And if anything, disclosure of the American role can only serve to formalize and deepen this country's involvement.

The real difficulty lies in South Vietnam. The Nixon administration, under cover of the Vietnam

intervention policy, is getting increasingly out of the building of an anti-Communist dictatorship under President Nguyen Van Thieu. As long as this country gives unconditional support to Gen. Thieu, the North Vietnamese are going to make trouble in South Vietnam, and by extension, in Laos. This peace can be served only if the public pressure that is pushing for disclosure on Laos begins to concentrate on the administration's basic policy towards Southeast Asia.

Volunteer Army

In his little piece (Feb. 27) on "The Dangers of a Volunteer Army" Joseph Alsop is woefully out of touch with reality. He overlooks completely (conveniently?) the fact that approximately 85 percent of our military forces are already volunteers.

All our commissioned officers and senior enlisted personnel are volunteers now. To hold that eliminating the forced draft of the bottom 15 percent of the ranks could have any effect on the political thought and activity of the already entrenched remainder, or in some mysterious way cause them to be cut off from civilian opinion and control, is absurd.

The real difference, and I believe Mr. Alsop's motivation, would be that we would no longer be forcibly and unthinkingly taking two years out of the life of one of every eight of our young men, and would move a little nearer the American ideal of freedom of choice and opportunity for every individual.

A.D. HOLLOWAY.

Uden, Holland.

Reaction to Pompidou

C.L. Sulzberger and The Washington Post are to be commended for saying what they thought of the mannerisms in which two American mayors of New York and Chicago, and certain members of the U.S. Congress reacted to President Pompidou's visit.

I'm sure that most decent Americans must have been considerably dismayed and disapposed at the uncouth manner in which these politicians revealed their lack of common courtesy.

However, I am not sure that the press generally is not equally guilty of mounting an unscrupulous attack on the French president, for reasons best known to those who shape policy and, presumably, sell advertising space. Treasonous publicity and adverse comment was

The 'Alien' Failure African Government

By Arnold Beichman

COTONOU, Dahomey—Is government necessary? What seems like an absurd question to anyone but the inhabitant of a Morningstar Heights commune or a Place de la Concorde, certainly has apt relevance in this former French West African colony.

For almost three months, Dahomey, a country with a population of about 1.5 million people, has been without a government, yet it seems to be running just as smoothly as if there were a government.

It takes just as long as ever to hurdle the usual immigration formalities at the modern airport. The traffic lights work or don't work. The telephone works a little better than they do in New York City, which isn't saying much. I know. The hotels function, water comes out of the tap, money is exchanged for goods.

There is such an air of normalcy here that one would never suspect that Dahomey lacks that essential state quality of a government.

"As a matter of fact," said a wise old European here, "Dahomey has never seemed so stable as it has all these months since the coup. After all, no government, no coup d'état, no plotting against the regime. Thus, you've stability and life goes on, as you can see for yourself."

Key Concepts

It is, of course, pure sophistry to say Dahomey has no government. It has one, as much as France did in those half-forgotten days in the mid-1960s and those boring interregnums between cabinets.

A state can function for quite a while, even when no elected officials are in charge, because of the bureaucracy, the civil service, for whom stability, hierarchy and routine are the key concepts of existence.

The deficiency of the bureaucratic state is the absence of a guiding principle to effectuate desirable policy changes. The bureaucracy can replace one ambassador with another but, it cannot, legitimately, replace one foreign policy with another. It has been said that "to govern is to choose," but the bureaucratic state, by definition, lacks such an option.

Dahomey has been without a government since last December, when the fifth coup in six years ousted President Khoumou. A military dictatorship of three colonels is running things, without a constitution. Elections for a new president began Tuesday on a region-by-region basis. Instead of the usual one-day balloting, this is a rolling election, scheduled to last three weeks. The results will be announced not all at once but regionally, as balloting is concluded.

The stated reason for this unprecedented procedure is that the Dahomey gendarmerie is insufficient to police the entire country for a one-day election. Whether this electoral system will produce a stable government, is highly doubtful. One of the four segments to be president began Tuesday on a region-by-region basis. Instead of the usual one-day balloting, this is a rolling election, scheduled to last three weeks. The results will be announced not all at once but regionally, as balloting is concluded.

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The concept of cooperatives is regarded as a possible "third way" between capitalism and democracy and the economic counterparts of the existing socio-economic system. In areas where no high degree of industrialization is immediately foreseeable, workers and peasant cooperatives directed by African graduates of the Pan-African Cooperative Training Center here in Cotonou and at other institutes may create something different in Africa: democratic governments with a "housekeeping" economy which Africans may find more congenial than the dirigiste regimes they have been offered.

Letters

Volunteer Army

In his little piece (Feb. 27) on "The Dangers of a Volunteer Army" Joseph Alsop is woefully out of touch with reality. He overlooks completely (conveniently?) the fact that approximately 85 percent of our military forces are already volunteers.

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given to the French sale of Mirages to Libya, but little or no adverse comment on the sale of long-range, offensive (as opposed to defensive) Phantoms to Israel. Surely what is good for the goose is good for the gander?

The ideal of a newspaper is to strive for balanced, unbiased reporting—leaving the readers to draw their own conclusions. There are few if any that reach this high standard today.

President Pompidou pointed out that Israel is not a Western bridgehead in the Middle East and that Israel must seek its solution via integration in the Middle East and adapt itself accordingly. This is common sense. Certainly it does

not call for the display of bad manners shown by certain sections of the U.S. population, and in biased emphasis by sections of the press that should know better.

G.G. CHAPLIN

Lugano, Switzerland.

Glimpse of Future?

Re the picture of Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman and Dennis Davis in your Feb. 16 issue.

Do I or the vast (silent) majority have any grounds for asking: "What will ROSE be our future doctors, dentists, teachers?"

J.G. HANTYEN

Alfonse, Spain.

Subscription Rates for 1970			
Country	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
Algeria (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Algeria (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Argentina (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Argentina (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Australia (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Australia (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Austria (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Austria (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Belgium (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Belgium (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Canada (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Canada (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
France (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
France (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Germany (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Germany (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Greece (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Greece (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
India (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
India (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Italy (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Italy (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Japan (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Japan (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
South Africa (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
South Africa (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Sweden (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Sweden (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Switzerland (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Switzerland (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Taiwan (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Taiwan (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Turkey (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Turkey (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
U.S.A. (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
U.S.A. (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00
Other Europe (air)	\$75.00	\$140.00	\$205.00
Other Europe (sea)	\$65.00	\$125.00	\$180.00

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	First	High	Low	Last	Change
2814	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2815	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2816	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2817	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2818	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2819	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2820	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2821	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2822	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2823	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2824	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2825	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2826	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2827	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2828	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2829	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2830	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2831	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2832	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2833	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2834	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2835	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2836	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2837	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2838	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2839	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
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2851	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2852	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2853	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2854	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2855	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2856	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2857	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
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2859	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2860	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2861	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2862	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
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2864	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2865	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2866	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
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2870	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
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2873	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
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2891	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
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2896	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2897	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2898	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2899	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
2900	Alcoa	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4

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(Continued on Page 10)

مكتبة المجلد

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1970

FINANCE

Page 9

Britain Cuts Bank Rate 5% From Crisis Level

By John M. Lee

LONDON, March 5 (NYT).—The Bank of England relaxed its economic guard with a cut in the bank rate from 9 to 7 percent, the lowest since 1967. A reduction to 7 percent in the bank rate was expected.

The welcome move reflected the sharp drop in the value of the pound and the strength of the sterling.

British reduction also improved the atmosphere for a world-wide reduction in high interest rates.

Although the British rate was cut, the rate in the United States remained at 9 percent. The West German authorities might find it possible to defer the increase in their rate from 6 percent to 7 percent that had been predicted for March.

The foreign funds that had been attracted to Britain's 8 percent rate over France's 8 percent rate and Germany's 7 percent rate might now be turned to Paris.

The bank rate is the key interest rate at which the Bank of England lends to money market participants. Rates for business loans and personal savings are tied to the bank rate and are influenced by its moves.

For the average citizen, however, relief is in store. British banks will be able to offer lower rates on deposits and mortgages.

Even if rates become a little cheaper, mortgage rates and other long-term rates are expected to show little change. Savings rates pegged 2 percentage points above the bank rate, fell 1/2 percent to 5.5 percent.

The domestic credit squeeze, eased for years to improve exports and Britain's trade position, remains largely intact, at least until the government's budget next month.

Businessmen were encouraged by the reduction of charges on business loans. These loans are scaled back from a minimum of 15 percentage points above the bank rate to 9 percent, instead of 9.5 percent.

The initial enthusiastic reaction to the news sent stock and bond prices up. But they retreated when dealers realized that no letup in the domestic squeeze would be forthcoming. Government bonds, however, remained higher on balance.

Starting out with an expected reaction to a change that makes British currency investments less attractive. The pound closed at \$240.65, a drop of about 8 points since last night on a technically adverse day. However, the pound remains robust.

A Bank of England spokesman explained the cut by saying that "in view of the strength of sterling in the exchange markets and of the inflow of funds to London, which continues to be substantial, a lower level of bank rate is now consistent with present policy of monetary restraint."

Foreign exchange dealers took this to mean that, because of recent improvements, the government was not so eager to receive the flow of "hot money" that has been attracted to this country by the very high level of interest rates.

European Reaction
PARIS, March 5 (NYT).—In a reversal of roles, the British are now starting to pull money out of the French market.

Bankers said today in analyzing the half point reduction in the British bank rate.

Clouds of pessimism have drifted over Paris in the last few weeks as rising consumer price levels, wage increases beyond the government guidelines and renewed student unrest have checked the post-devaluation flow of money back into France.

In Frankfurt, the situation was more complicated. The Bundesbank has been debating higher interest rates for the last month as a weapon in the continuing fight to curb price increases and the consumption boom.

A meeting of the council tomorrow had been widely expected to produce a decision for a higher bank rate. The prevailing view in Frankfurt after today's British action was that while an increase may still come, it will now be more moderate. The possibility of no rate action tomorrow was also mentioned.

Smugglers Troubling EEC Officials Tariff-Dodging Eggs: A Delicate Deal

By Carl Hartman

BRUSSELS, March 5 (AP).—First you import 7 million British eggs into Holland. Then you ship them off to Switzerland, but actually you bring them into Belgium by way of France.

It's one of the many ingenious frauds that a small number of European businessmen have devised to take advantage of the rules of the Common Market.

This dodge offers a triple profit: You avoid the high tariff on eggs coming into the Common Market area from outside by declaring them to be "in transit." Then you establish them as Dutch eggs and get a subsidy for exporting them out of the Common Market into Switzerland.

Finally, you take advantage of the high prices for eggs fixed by the Common Market in Belgium.

Belgian police are convinced that four men they have taken into custody made as much as \$100,000 in illicit profits by this method.

The Common Market has devoted most of its effort to establishing high prices for farmers in the member countries. Farm products imported from outside must pay high duties, to protect the farmers inside from competition. Proceeds of the

duties go into a fund that pays subsidies for exports.

Complex regulations to enforce this system have given smugglers a new field to exercise their talents. Some estimates put the cost as high as \$100 million a year. Others think it is no more than \$10 million.

Common Market officials say they have no figures. It is not their job to chase smugglers, they point out, but the job of the member countries. This situation may change somewhat as a result of a treaty due to be signed March 20, which will make the Common Market organization bear the cost of frauds, rather than the member countries.

Under this treaty, the organization may set up a corps of inspectors—something between policemen and customs officers—to tighten enforcement of the rules.

Here is the kind of case they would have to deal with:

A recent shipment of "beef" from Belgium to Britain turned out to be five tons of beef spread over 15 tons of old steel rails. There is no subsidy for exporting rails, but the subsidy for exporting beef can go as high as \$800 a ton.

Some enterprising West Germans bought low quality furs and entrails from a slaughter-

house, stuffed them into plastic casings, smoked them a little and exported the result to Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs bought it as raw material for soap at about 2 cents a pound. The West Germans collected another 18 cents a pound as a subsidy for exporting sausage.

Other West Germans invented new "foods" to take advantage of the subsidies. There is no premium on exporting what remains of soy beans after the oil has been pressed out. But with an addition of 7 percent corn meal (maize), some officials were willing to call the products "animal feed" and quality it for an export subsidy.

In another case, fodder was shipped from Belgium to Denmark and the export subsidy collected. It was then shipped to West Germany—back inside the Common Market—with specifications changed so that it only had to pay a low duty.

The fodder was then shipped back to Belgium. Since both Belgium and Germany are inside the Common Market, there was no duty to pay. The shipper then proceeded to send the identical fodder out to Denmark again, collecting another subsidy.

The same large loads circulate through the rivers and canals of northwestern Europe until they earned about \$6 million for the shippers. That was when they were caught.

EEC Seeks A 'Free Flow' Union by '78

BRUSSELS, March 5 (Reuters).—The Common Market Executive Commission proposed today the creation by 1978 of an economic and monetary union permitting the free circulation in the EEC of all production factors—goods, services, capital and labor.

According to informed sources, the proposals also aim to give the community a single currency and a unified voice in world monetary affairs.

The plan is the fourth under study by the community following similar projects submitted by West Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Commission proposals would build on what has already been achieved by the "Barre plan" for economic policy coordination and monetary support among member states.

Coordinate Taxes
In the first stage from now until the end of 1971, in addition to the provisions of the Barre plan, member states would complete the switch to the value-added tax system and coordinate excise duties on imported products.

During the second period from 1972 to 1975, the Six would begin the construction of a single monetary entity to take its place in the world monetary system.

They would also take steps to strengthen the basis for a European capital market, by harmonizing national legislations in such domains as corporation taxes and rules governing new securities issues.

The systems of general taxation in member states would also be coordinated in the second phase. During this time, the broad line of credit policies would be drawn up and the first steps to reduce the fluctuations between community currencies introduced.

Manage Monetary Policy
In the third period up to 1978, a European reserve fund would be set up with an institution to manage monetary policy.

Exchange rate spreads between currencies of member states would be abolished and the free circulation of capital authorized.

Tax frontiers would also fall away on the introduction of this period.

The commission provides for the possibility of postponing the change-over for up to two years if progress during the second phase proved slower than planned. The transition from the first to second phases would be automatic.

New Members' Transition
BRUSSELS, March 5 (Reuters).—The executive commission is thinking in terms of 1978 as the target date when Britain and other candidates should become full-fledged members of the community, informed sources said here today.

This would effectively give Britain, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway five years to adapt themselves politically and economically to the community's regulations, as many observers have been speculating.

Informed opinion here is that negotiations between the Common Market and the four applicants will begin in earnest next autumn and, all being well, last about 18 months.

Record-High Sales
For Auto Imports
Last Month in U.S.
DETROIT, March 5 (WP).—Foreign-made cars sold at a record rate in the United States last month, industry sources reported today.

The 38,000 imported cars sold was 36 percent higher than the 63,000 delivered in February, 1969, when sales were cut because of shortages created by a dock strike.

The sharp rise in foreign car sales resulted mainly from a 68 percent increase in deliveries of Volkswagen vehicles. VW sold 41,327 cars in the United States last month, while dock-strike shortages a year ago held sales to only 24,577.

While foreign imports surged in February, the so-called "captive imports"—cars made by overseas subsidiaries of U.S. automakers—slipped to only 12 percent of the import total compared with 17 percent in 1969.

Greatest sales gains were scored by Japan's Toyota (60 percent, or 13,844 units), Britain's Leyland (21 percent), Sweden's Volvo (39 percent), Germany's Mercedes-Benz and BMW (46 percent).

Friction between the United States and the Common Market has increased recently, as the two trading areas have leveled sharp criticism at each other's policies.

Under the U.S. approach, certain imported products, such as textiles, which are already making inroads in the domestic market, would be exempted from any preferential treatment granted goods from underdeveloped nations.

The EEC is presently weighing a plan which would give preference to a certain amount of trade from a poor country, but would discriminate the favored treatment when the ceiling—established on a product-by-product basis had been exceeded.

Whatever schemes are finally endorsed to provide preferences to underdeveloped countries, their effects on America and the Common Market nations must be nearly comparable to avoid one area bearing too much of the burden.

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Net Off 33% For Canadian Farm Tool Co. Sales, Profits Climb At Dutch Steel Maker

TORONTO, March 5 (Reuters).

Money-Bangson, the Canadian farm equipment manufacturer, reported today a 33 percent drop in profits despite a 9 percent gain in sales in the first quarter ended Jan. 31.

Net income slid to \$1.3 million, or 7 cents a share, from the \$1.95 million, or 11 cents a share, earned in the year-earlier quarter.

Sales in the latest period rose to \$185.5 million from \$170.4 million in the 1968 period.

Hoogovens
LIMBUIDEN, The Netherlands, March 5 (Reuters).—Profits last year rose 17 percent at the Dutch iron and steel manufacturer Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken, the company reported today.

Net income totaled 137.8 million guilders (\$28.05 million), up from 117.8 million guilders (\$25.54 million). This was equivalent to 11.22 guilders (\$3.09) a share, compared to 8.80 guilders (\$2.70) a share in 1968.

Sales slipped 22.4 percent to 1.75 billion guilders (\$483.15 million) from the previous year's 1.43 billion guilders (\$391.44 million).

For the fourth quarter, sales were up 44 percent at 530 million guilders (\$146.41 million), compared to the year-ago quarter's 370 million guilders (\$102.31 million). Profit for the quarter was also up 44 percent, totaling 44 million guilders (\$12.15 million), compared to 30.5 million guilders (\$8.43 million) in the earlier period.

26th Century-Fox
HOLLYWOOD, March 5.—Twentieth Century-Fox Corp., which had predicted a turnaround in the fourth quarter would soften earlier losses, reported yesterday a whopping \$45.25 million loss for all of 1969 and a \$3.27 million loss in the final period. The full-year loss was reduced by an \$11.5 million extraordinary gain.

Thus, on an operating basis, the 1969 loss was \$36.7 million. The results compare with a \$13.75 million net profit in 1968 and a \$1.96 million profit in the final three months of 1968.

Chairman Darryl F. Zanuck declined in New York to attribute the loss to anything in particular and, instead, issued a cheerful statement.

"We face the future with great optimism," he said in the statement.

"Twentieth Century-Fox, which achieved 16 Academy Award nominations this year, more than any other company in the industry, has currently in release the greatest number of back-to-back hits in the history, which should enhance the company's performance."

Last Nov. 20, when the firm announced a \$19.8 million third-quarter loss, Mr. Zanuck said it reflected downward readjustments in the value of films released that year and writeoffs for a backlog of story properties "now deemed not suitable for today's market."

At that time he said: "By taking this fall loss now, we are clearing the decks for what we anticipate will be a sharp turnaround in our fourth quarter."

The company bases its hopes mainly on five pictures currently in release. They are: "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," "Hello Dolly!," "Patton" and "John and Mary."

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Fourth Quarter 1968 1969

Revenue (millions) 90.2 81.1

Profit (millions) 5.53 5.03

Per Share 0.28 0.24

Year Revenue (millions) 370.9 337.4

Profit (millions) 22.87 20.78

Per Share 1.11 1.00

Stock Prices Fall Back As Turnover Lightens

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange opened briskly today on news that the Bank of England had cut its basic interest rate to 7.5 percent from 9 percent, but thereafter the market kept slipping lower and for the second day in a row ended on an even note.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, ahead by 3.82 half an hour after the opening, finished at 877.55 with a token decline of 0.60. The NYSE index was down 0.01 to 50.7.

Wall Street analysts agreed that the bank rate reduction, which reflects the strength of the pound sterling and follows the British government's policy of monetary restraint, would have little more than "psychological" impact upon the stock market here.

Outlook in U.S.
They took the view that a general prime-rate cut in the United States, which has been forecast widely as some months in the offing, would depend mainly on the course of the economic slowdown and the fight against inflation within this country.

Transportation and utility issues edged ahead. The vote by Congress yesterday evening to avert a threatened railroad strike via a 37-day moratorium did remove one element of uncertainty that had been hanging over the market.

Volume on the Big Board ran 11.37 million shares, down slightly from the previous 11.86 million shares.

RCA Most Active
RCA, the most active issue, rose 1 3/8 to 32 3/4. The company announced plans for a new subsidiary "to provide servicing of other home entertainment units."

S. S. Kresge, which operates discount and variety stores, ranked as the market's biggest loser, plunging 11 3/8 to 46 as the second most active stock. In the past, this stock has been a spectacular performer, climbing from a 1966 low of 11 1/4 to last year's peak of 61.

Kresge's stock recently suffered today from the Wall Street syndrome of "reaction to disappointing earnings." Repeatedly in recent months the mutual funds and other institutions have rushed simultane-

ously to sell stocks affected by some disappointment in profits.

General Motors, adding 1 at 72 3/8, was the best gainer among the 30 Dow industrials. Point-plus losers in this blue chip sector included International Nickel, down 1 1/8 at 44; Du Pont off 1 1/4 at 99 1/4 and Eastman Kodak down 1 1/8 at 79 1/8.

American Telephone, unchanged for the second straight day, finished at 52 3/4.

Distress Call By Lockheed To Pentagon

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. told the defense department today it will have to stop production of the controversial C5A jet transport unless it is granted more money to cover increased production costs.

The Air Force has reduced its order for the giant transport from 120 to 81 planes and has refused to estimate the amount to be paid Lockheed for the smaller number of planes pending court litigation to determine how much of the increased cost should be paid by Lockheed.

But a letter from Lockheed to the Pentagon said the firm would be "financially impossible" to continue production "if we must await the outcome of litigation."

The additional financing asked by Lockheed for the C5A would amount to between \$435 million and \$500 million for 1971 and 1972.

Exceeded Estimates
Lockheed said: "The Air Force has indicated it will not provide funds for this contract, which will exceed the estimated price as the Air Force interprets this contract."

It added: "Under these conditions, the Air Force funding would at best be adequate only until near the end of this year."

The letter, dated March 3, was addressed to Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, and signed by D. J. Houghton, Lockheed chairman.

Other Payments Sought
In addition to "interim" C5A financing, Lockheed asked for payments of \$71 million on shipbuilding contracts, \$25 million for work on a short-range attack missile and \$45.2 million in cancellation payments on the abandoned Cheyenne helicopter. Lockheed last year received more government contracts in terms of total cost than any other contractor.

If all the requests are granted, total payments would amount to \$641 million. The cancellation of the helicopter, ordered May 19, 1969, also involves court action. Lockheed said it spent \$110 million and has received only \$53.8 million on that contract.

The total cost of the revised C5A contract is expected to be around \$4 billion. When the order stood at 120 planes, the cost estimates, including improvements ordered by the Air Force, rose from \$2.9 billion to \$5.1 billion.

A Pentagon spokesman said the letter is receiving "priority consideration." He said that to grant Lockheed's request might require action by Congress.

U.S. Eurodollar Loans
WASHINGTON, March 5 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign subsidiaries rose nearly \$63 million to \$13.39 billion in the week ended Feb. 25, the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday. The increase follows a \$265 million decline the previous week.

The Chicago-bound traveler determined to reach that city by rail from New York would have two choices and more costly routes available to him if the Penn Central succeeds in dropping its long-distance East-West trains.

He could either go to Montreal by the Penn Central and Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and then take the Canadian Pacific Railway to Chicago, or he could go to Washington on the Penn Central and to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Chicago.

The New York-Washington-Chicago run is 994 miles and would cost \$50 in fares for the coach traveler. On the Penn Central, the through run now is 907 miles and the coach fare is \$45.50.

Some Subtle Change Seen
However, the firm of Solomon Brothers & Hubler is among those that believe the Fed has already made a subtle change in its policy in the direction of a somewhat easier stance. It points to two factors:

● That many highly sensitive short-term interest rates (especially the key rate on overnight loans between banks, the federal funds rate) have been trending downward lately.

● That the Fed, in postponing action on a proposal to regulate commercial paper sold by bank holding companies, did so, in part, to "avoid additional stringency in money and credit conditions."

But the broader indicators, such as the money supply, which many economists think will have a major influence on what the economy is doing six to nine months from now, generally show the same tight money policy that the Fed has been following ever since last June.

Change Hard to Detect
These contradictory trends offers little comfort to the investor who wants a clear answer to the key question—when are money rates going to come down to levels that could be considered "normal" by typical U.S. standards?

The important fact to keep in mind, in the view of many sophisticated market analysts, is not whether an easing of money will come (there are very few, if any, who think it will not), but rather that, when it does occur, it will come so gradually that it will be almost impossible to detect.

For the Fed, such a strategy entails obvious risks. The central bank is already under rising political pressure to relax its hold on the money markets. To hold onto an essentially tight credit policy long after the business curve has tipped downward certainly increases the risks of an unacceptable serious recession.

But informed betting in the financial markets seems to be that inflation—not recession—is still the dominant risk in the minds of the money managers, and that easier credit will be slow to come.

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GERMANY + 7.6
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Minimum investment units are \$50,000. For details please contact: Box 1,707, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Crucial Credit Policy Decision Facing the Fed

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—Next Tuesday, under conditions of unusually tight security, 19 men will gather around a table at the Federal Reserve Board in Washington to decide the nation's credit policies for the next three years or so.

For Wall Street, what they decide will be of extraordinary importance. In the last week or so, the stock market has jumped 33 points, apparently largely in response to the decisions of a number of small banks around the country to cut their prime rates, as well as to several comments from officials of major banks that this basic change on business loans would drop by the end of the year.

The actions by a few little banks do not count for much in the central money market, where the trading volume regularly runs into the billions of dollars every day. But the opinions of men like Tom Clouse of the Bank of America, and Don Graham, of the Continental Illinois, do count, and count a great deal.

Markets Are Primed
Clearly, the markets now are "primed"—no pun intended—for easier money and lower interest rates.

The problem for the expert as well as the amateur analyst, is that seldom has the job of reading the monetary tea leaves been so difficult as at present.

On the one side, the expectations of easier credit have become so widespread—and so generally accepted as fact—that if they should be disappointed in some material way, the markets (both stock and bond) are likely to encounter a severe and probably quite painful setback.

Inflationary Psychology Widespread
On the other hand, the fact remains that the forces of inflation in the economy are still powerful (despite the unmistakable slowdown in overall business activity) and inflationary psychology is still widespread in the business community.

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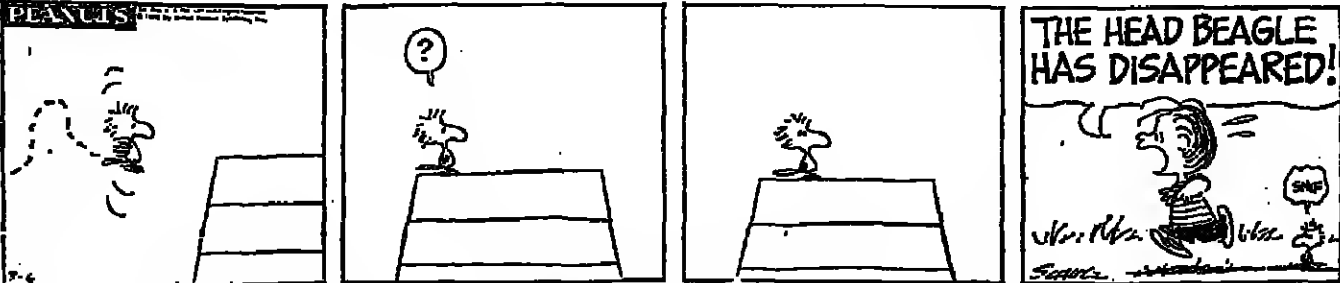
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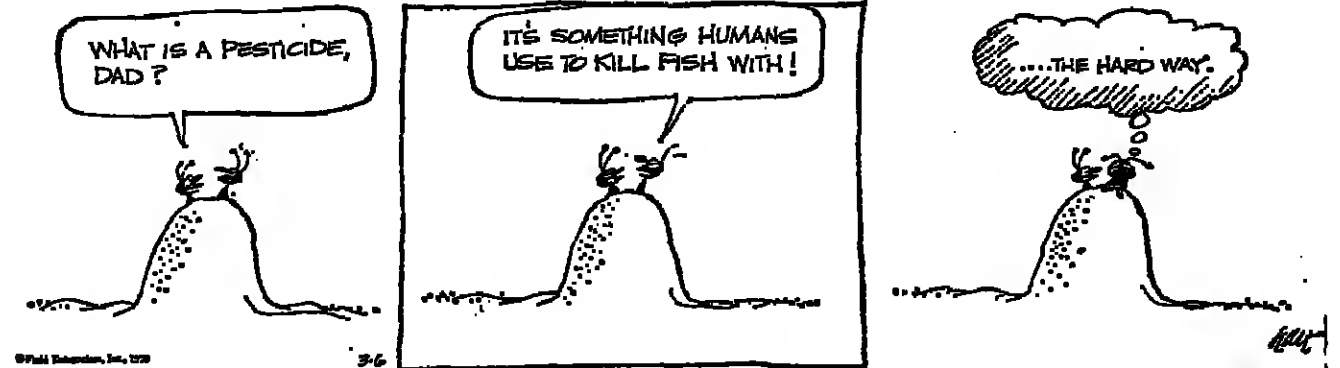
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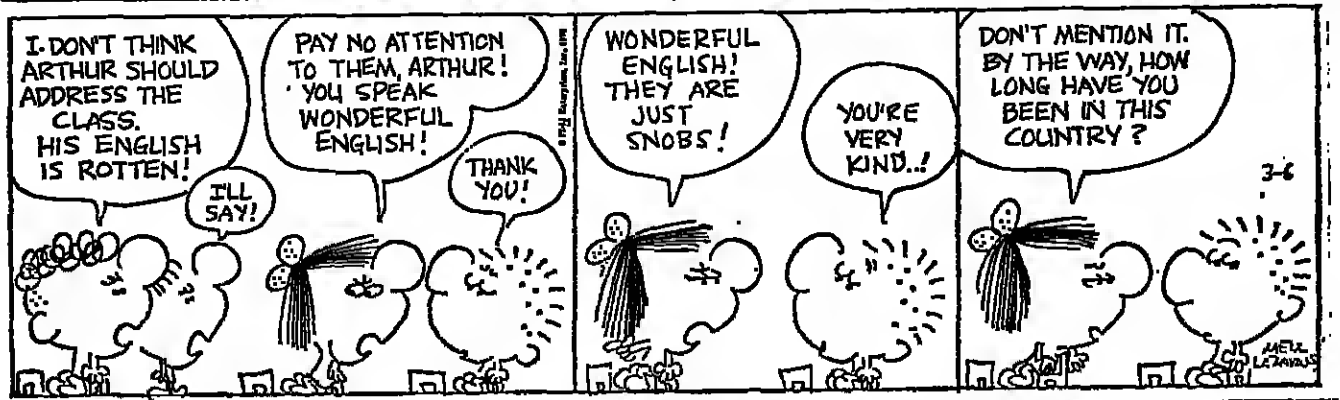
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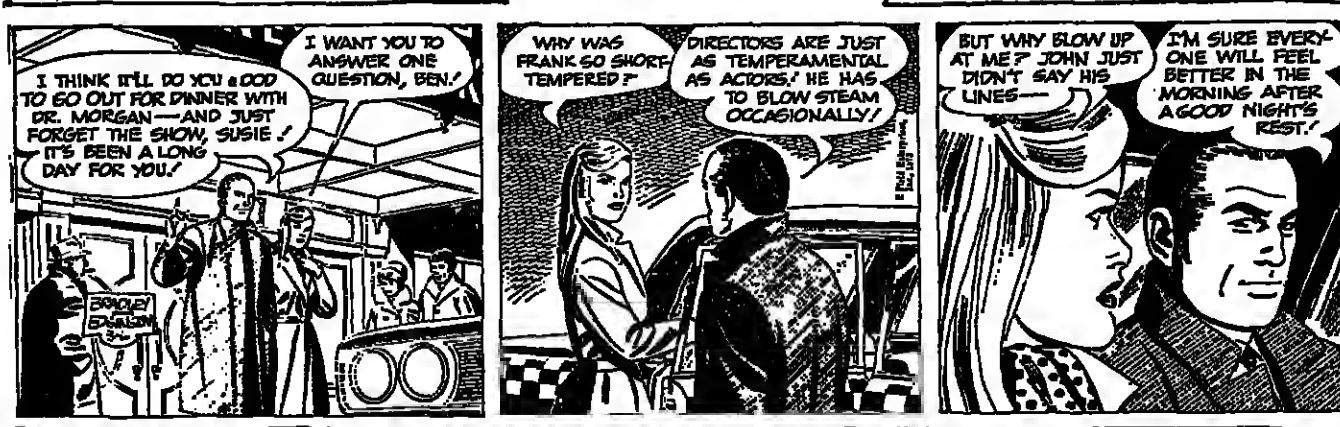
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The marathon match between the Dallas Aces and the Omar Sharif Circus ended in a victory for the Aces by a margin of 101 international match points, a relatively narrow margin considering that 840 deals were played in a seven-week period in seven different cities.

The outcome should make the Aces, the world's only professional team, favorites for the Bermuda Bowl in Stockholm, in June.

Giorgio Belladonna of Rome made a slam for the Aces on the diagrammed deal when the expert commentators, seeing all four hands, expected him to fail. It appeared that Belladonna would have to lose a trick in each major suit, but he showed them that they were wrong.

The opening club lead was covered by the king and ace, and ruffed in the closed hand. South played three rounds of trumps, ending in dummy, discarded the spade ten on the club queen, and ruffed the remaining club, which led to this position with South to lead:

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠ 7652	♠ K9	♠ 83	♠ AQ10
♥ K62	♥ Q154	♥ 108	♥ A973
♦ KQ3	♦ 104	♦ 52	♦ 9
♣ 1052	♣ 1052	♣ AJ98764	♣ AKQ887

The lead of the last diamond put West in a squeeze. He threw

a heart and South promptly took the king and ace of hearts and led a third heart. West had to win and lead a spade, giving South the last three tricks with the ace-queen of spades and the last heart.

The Circus team gained 14 international match points.

Neither side was vulnerable.

East	South	West	North
3	4	Pass	4
Pass	5	Pass	6
Pass	Pass	Pass	6

West led the club two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PORRI

WENIT

PEXLUD

MANDOR

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: UTTER GROUP ENTICE NESTLE

Answer: Why they couldn't find the fencing master—HE WAS "OUT TO LUNGE"

BOOKS

MY TESTIMONY

By Anatoly Marchenko. Translated by Michael Scammell. 415 pp. E. P. Dutton. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Harrison Salisbury

IT is, perhaps, not quite fair to criticize a book for not being something the author was incapable of making it, and yet I put down Anatoly Marchenko's story of life in today's Soviet concentration camps with a feeling of irritation and dissatisfaction.

The book may not be his entirely. It may rest, in part, on the introduction by Max Hayward and, in part, on the publicity of his publishers, all of them conspiring in a rather thoughtless way to introduce Marchenko to a kind of Solzhenitsyn or at least a new Eugene Ionesco or Lydia Chukovskaya. It doesn't wash. Marchenko is, in fact, a rather simple young man who fell into the clutches of the Soviet police after a work-brothers brawl in the provinces and later compounded his offense by foolishly trying to flee the Soviet Union over the border into Persia—a stunt which only a thoroughly naive or amazingly reckless individual would think of attempting. He was caught and charged, quite reasonably, with treason, convicted arbitrarily and given a six-year sentence in the post-Stalin concentration camps.

"My Testimony" is his melodramatic account of his imprisonment. It is badly written, spiced with purple rhetoric (his or the translator's?), couched in self-pity and tells mainly to equate Marchenko's experiences with the blinding terror of Stalin's days. All Marchenko succeeds in doing is to bore us. It's a pity because he has some straight and sinister facts to relate. The concentration camp is not dead in Russia. True, the system has been curtailed. The ordinary Soviet citizen no longer sits behind his locked apartment door at night listening to the tramp of the Secret Police as they go from flat to flat making their arrests. The enormous complex of police industrial and mining enterprises in eastern Siberia has been turned over for the most part to ordinary civilian direction.

But the system survives. And, increasingly, a new if trickling flow of citizens is being fed into the prison-writers, dissidents, every protester, dissident, a different kind of victim than Stalin chose. Stalin's police arrested whole nations, whole continents of people (all the middle-peasants of the Ukraine, all the citizens of the Chechen republic, all the Tartars of the Crimea, etc.).

The police of Brezhnev and Kosygin are highly selective. They arrest only those few individuals in the Soviet population who are brave enough and alert enough actively to challenge the status quo. These numbers now are small. But, on the evidence of Marchenko's book, if the number of dissidents grows and is followed by equivalent increases in arrests there will be no problem in accommodating them in the

annual musicals and put special stress on works by Beethoven to mark the centenary of the composer's birth.

A highlight of the program will be the performance of June 9 of Beethoven's incidental music for Goethe's tragedy "Egmont" by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra under the baton of British composer Michael Tippett. The narrator will be Sir Michael Redgrave.

CROSSWORD—By Will Wells

ACROSS	49 Great deal	15 High notes
1 Musical sign	51 Unit of bitterness	21 Scottish island
5 Word of impatience	52 Think nothing	25 Uninhabitable part of a barn
10 Daniels of the silents	56 Hanks	26 Disconnect
14 Air corridor	60 Yonkers event	27 Metrical feet
15 Arrive at	61 Legislature	28 Writer Marsh
16 Dance	63 Sufficient, to Omar	29 Sea off New Guinea
17 pinch of salt	64 Patriot of Revolution	30 Antixian
18 Arawakan people	65 French relative	32 Italian town
19 Space	66 Ohio city	33 Live theater, for short
20 Yogi, for one	67 Vehicle	34 Expressionless
22 Acts of compliance	68 Exposed	37 Repair a pillow
24 Garden tools	69 Editorial mark	40 Family in "Ten of Seven Gables"
26 Car mishap	DOWN	41 N. C. athletes
27 Enraging	1 Nontaller	43 Fifth
31 Defunct autos	2 Actor, for one	44 Ivory in the raw
35 Athens sight	3 Objectives	46 Acted in a way
36 Glass, Fr.	4 "Chicken today, tomorrow"	48 Enjoyed, as victory
38 Aqueduct staple	5 Listings on tags	50 Hair color
39 Roman god	6 Japanese coin	52 Kinds of degree
40 Marquette and others	7 Partner of hic and ho	53 Exam
41 Lunch-counter order	8 Character in "The Rivals"	54 Tree trunk
42 Zoological suffix	9 Cat features	55 Pool-ball frame
43 Warfare cover	10 Weaves	56 Alan city
44 Formosan town	11 Searinen	58 Clout
45 Sober	12 Snake-charmer's instrument	62 Diminutive suffix
47 Full development		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Free Skating Does It

Wood, Near Perfect, Retains Figure Title

Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, March 5 (AP)—Tim Wood, a 22-year-old skater from Colorado Springs, tonight won the men's title in the world figure skating championships for the second straight year.

His performance was near perfect. In the free skating tonight, he had high jumps, and won 10 marks from the nine-judge panel.

Wood collected 2,779.3 points and 100 medals from the compulsory and free skating programs.

Andre Nepela, 19, Czechoslovakian European champion, placed second with 2,757.4 points and 15.0 medals. His program in free skating was well composed and impressive, but was not sufficient to win the title, although he had a small advantage after the compulsory figures.

Third was Guenter Zoeller, a 27-year-old car mechanic from East Germany, who had 2,702.0 points and 32.0 medals.

Wood twice got from the nine-judge panel the top mark of 6.0 for technical merit and seven times received 5.9. For artistic impression, he got one 6.0, six 5.9's and two 5.8 marks. These were the highest marks awarded at the championships so far.

Beatrice Schuba, of Austria, took the lead over titleholder Gabriele Seyfert of East Germany in women's figure skating after the first three compulsory figures.

Miss Schuba, the 1969 world runner-up, had 535.1 points for a 10.5-point lead. However, this came as a surprise. Miss Schuba took a comfortable lead over Miss Seyfert in the six compulsory figures at the European championships in Leningrad last month. But the 21-year-old East German star put on a brilliant free-skating program to win the European title.

U.S. Six Finishes Meet Unbeaten

BUCHARIST, March 5 (UPI)—The United States swamped Switzerland, 13-3, today, to finish unbeaten in the world Group "B" hockey championships. The Americans gained the maximum 14 points from their seven games to win the tournament and qualify to compete in the premier group of the 1971 world championships. They scored 70 goals and conceded only 11 in the event.

In other games today, West Germany beat Norway, 3-0, to take second place; Yugoslavia defeated Japan, 6-2, and Romania downed Bulgaria, 6-2.

FINAL STANDINGS	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
United States	7	0	0	14	70	11
West Germany	6	0	0	12	34	12
Norway	5	1	0	10	24	16
Yugoslavia	4	2	1	9	30	23
Japan	3	3	1	7	30	34
Switzerland	2	5	1	5	11	51
Romania	1	6	0	2	10	31
Bulgaria	0	7	0	0	6	62

Wednesday College Basketball

EAST	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Peter's (N.J.)	133	13	0	266	88	54
St. John's (N.Y.)	132	13	0	265	87	53
St. Lawrence (N.Y.)	131	13	0	264	86	52
Amherst (N.Y.)	130	13	0	263	85	51
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	129	13	0	262	84	50
St. Francis (Pa.)	128	13	0	261	83	49
St. Bonaventure (N.Y.)	127	13	0	260	82	48
St. Michael's (Pa.)	126	13	0	259	81	47
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	125	13	0	258	80	46
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	124	13	0	257	79	45
St. John's (Md.)	123	13	0	256	78	44
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	122	13	0	255	77	43
St. Francis (Pa.)	121	13	0	254	76	42
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	120	13	0	253	75	41
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	119	13	0	252	74	40
St. John's (Md.)	118	13	0	251	73	39
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	117	13	0	250	72	38
St. Francis (Pa.)	116	13	0	249	71	37
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	115	13	0	248	70	36
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	114	13	0	247	69	35
St. John's (Md.)	113	13	0	246	68	34
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	112	13	0	245	67	33
St. Francis (Pa.)	111	13	0	244	66	32
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	110	13	0	243	65	31
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	109	13	0	242	64	30
St. John's (Md.)	108	13	0	241	63	29
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	107	13	0	240	62	28
St. Francis (Pa.)	106	13	0	239	61	27
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	105	13	0	238	60	26
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	104	13	0	237	59	25
St. John's (Md.)	103	13	0	236	58	24
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	102	13	0	235	57	23
St. Francis (Pa.)	101	13	0	234	56	22
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	100	13	0	233	55	21
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	99	13	0	232	54	20
St. John's (Md.)	98	13	0	231	53	19
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	97	13	0	230	52	18
St. Francis (Pa.)	96	13	0	229	51	17
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	95	13	0	228	50	16
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	94	13	0	227	49	15
St. John's (Md.)	93	13	0	226	48	14
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	92	13	0	225	47	13
St. Francis (Pa.)	91	13	0	224	46	12
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	90	13	0	223	45	11
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	89	13	0	222	44	10
St. John's (Md.)	88	13	0	221	43	9
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	87	13	0	220	42	8
St. Francis (Pa.)	86	13	0	219	41	7
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	85	13	0	218	40	6
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	84	13	0	217	39	5
St. John's (Md.)	83	13	0	216	38	4
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	82	13	0	215	37	3
St. Francis (Pa.)	81	13	0	214	36	2
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	80	13	0	213	35	1
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	79	13	0	212	34	0
St. John's (Md.)	78	13	0	211	33	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	77	13	0	210	32	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	76	13	0	209	31	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	75	13	0	208	30	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	74	13	0	207	29	0
St. John's (Md.)	73	13	0	206	28	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	72	13	0	205	27	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	71	13	0	204	26	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	70	13	0	203	25	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	69	13	0	202	24	0
St. John's (Md.)	68	13	0	201	23	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	67	13	0	200	22	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	66	13	0	199	21	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	65	13	0	198	20	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	64	13	0	197	19	0
St. John's (Md.)	63	13	0	196	18	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	62	13	0	195	17	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	61	13	0	194	16	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	60	13	0	193	15	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	59	13	0	192	14	0
St. John's (Md.)	58	13	0	191	13	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	57	13	0	190	12	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	56	13	0	189	11	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	55	13	0	188	10	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	54	13	0	187	9	0
St. John's (Md.)	53	13	0	186	8	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	52	13	0	185	7	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	51	13	0	184	6	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	50	13	0	183	5	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	49	13	0	182	4	0
St. John's (Md.)	48	13	0	181	3	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	47	13	0	180	2	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	46	13	0	179	1	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	45	13	0	178	0	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	44	13	0	177	0	0
St. John's (Md.)	43	13	0	176	0	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	42	13	0	175	0	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	41	13	0	174	0	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	40	13	0	173	0	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	39	13	0	172	0	0
St. John's (Md.)	38	13	0	171	0	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	37	13	0	170	0	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	36	13	0	169	0	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	35	13	0	168	0	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	34	13	0	167	0	0
St. John's (Md.)	33	13	0	166	0	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	32	13	0	165	0	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	31	13	0	164	0	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	30	13	0	163	0	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	29	13	0	162	0	0
St. John's (Md.)	28	13	0	161	0	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	27	13	0	160	0	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	26	13	0	159	0	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	25	13	0	158	0	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	24	13	0	157	0	0
St. John's (Md.)	23	13	0	156	0	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	22	13	0	155	0	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	21	13	0	154	0	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	20	13	0	153	0	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	19	13	0	152	0	0
St. John's (Md.)	18	13	0	151	0	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	17	13	0	150	0	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	16	13	0	149	0	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	15	13	0	148	0	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	14	13	0	147	0	0
St. John's (Md.)	13	13	0	146	0	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	12	13	0	145	0	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	11	13	0	144	0	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	10	13	0	143	0	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	9	13	0	142	0	0
St. John's (Md.)	8	13	0	141	0	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	7	13	0	140	0	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	6	13	0	139	0	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	5	13	0	138	0	0
St. Cloud (N.Y.)	4	13	0	137	0	0
St. John's (Md.)	3	13	0	136	0	0
St. Joseph's (Pa.)	2	13	0	135	0	0
St. Francis (Pa.)	1	13	0	134	0	0
St. Vincent & Thomas (Pa.)	0	13	0	133	0	0

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
United States	7	0	0	14	70	11
West Germany	6	0	0	12	34	12
Norway	5	1	0	10	24	16
Yugoslavia	4	2	1	9	30	23
Japan	3	3	1	7	30	34
Switzerland	2	5	1	5	11	51
Romania	1	6	0	2	10	31
Bulgaria	0	7	0	0	6	62

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

ELYSSEES CINEMA
 english version

version
 anglaise

version
 anglaise

version
 anglaise

version
 anglaise

version
 anglaise

version
 anglaise

version
 anglaise

version
 anglaise

III. Wesleyan 90, Quincy 92 (tot.)	(District 23)
East. Mich. 111, Ferris 21 69.	(District 28)
Morris Harvey 60, Glenville 60.	(District 29)
Campbell 53, Elizabeth City 52.	(District 30)
Northeast. La. 30, La. Coll. 64.	

